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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

R. P. ROAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1874. NO. 158.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

GENERAL INSURANCE BILL

Passage by the Senate of Wallace's Corporation Law.

Some Features of the Measure.

INCORPORATION OF CITIES.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BILL.

Questions of Final Adjournment and an Adjourned Session.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, March 13, 1874.

Both Houses adjourned over to-day until Tuesday next. The Saturday sessions have, so far, proved useless. No business is ever really done after Friday noon. The members then begin to scatter homewards, and if a quorum is kept up on Friday afternoon or Saturday morning, it is such a bare majority that members will not trust any important measure to such an arbitrament.

In the Senate, this morning, the General Insurance law was got out of quod and recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. When it was up before it was amended so as to exclude mutual companies from its operations, at the instance of a persistent borer who represented a central mutual company; and the bill being crippled in this respect, its friends had it postponed. On being called up to-day it was referred back to the committee in hopes that it might thus be got into satisfactory shape.

Mr. Wallace's huge Corporation bill came up on its final passage, and passed finally, yeas 24, nays 2. Before being passed, however, Mr. Wallace called attention, anew, to the amendment adopted on Wednesday, authorizing the formation of companies to transport the natural products of the soil, both to and from the country, and to engage in manufactures therefrom, both in this country and abroad. He did not think the amendment a wrong one in principle, and it certainly was right in purpose; but it opened a very wide door, and it was for Senators to say whether they would adopt so liberal a policy.

Mr. Fitch, Mr. White and Mr. Humphreys opposed it as a dangerous grant of power; and the feeling of the Senate was so clear that it was of questionable propriety, that the vote on its adoption was reconsidered, and it was then vote i down.

There is one other feature in this bill, as it has been sent to the House, that is worthy of attention. A section has been added to the original bill prohibiting corporations from keeping stores for the sale of anything but their own manufactures or the purchase of anything except materials used in such manufactures. It also prohibits any employee of the corporation from keeping such stores, or the keeping of them by any one on the premises or in the property of the corporation. This will effectually cut off the payment of men with store goods, so far as corporations created under this act are concerned.

The act providing for the incorporation of cities was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after being variously amended, was laid over on second reading. This bill creates three classes of cities. The first having over 300,000 population, which includes only Philadelphia; the second having over 100,000 population, which includes only Pittsburgh; and the third, all having less than 100,000 inhabitants. It provides a method by which cities of the third class may *hereafter* be formed, but all cities of that class now in existence under special charters, may, by accepting the provisions of this bill, come under its operation. All existing municipal charters are therefore saved, and the bill is prospective, merely.

Its provisions, however, are liberal, comprehensive and full, embracing complete regulations for the election of councilmen and city officers, and defining their powers and duties, as well as ample regulations for the levying and collection of city and school taxes, the supply of gas and water, the opening and paving of streets, the erection of sewers, &c. Altogether, it seems to be well adapted to its purposes, and many of the smaller cities of the State might be glad to come under its control.

The bill to authorize a new Geological Survey of the State was reported favorably by the Senate Finance Committee, as was also the bill increasing the tax on corporations. What chance the Geological Survey bill has, it would be hard to guess; but in the House, this afternoon, by a vote of 30 to 31, refused to discharge the Appropriation Committee from its further consideration, although the bill has been over two months in its hands.

Mr. Fitch's bill, to enable clergymen and magistrates to administer oaths to parties applying for marriage, as well as to their witnesses, and to take their written testimony as to the age of the applicants for marriage, was indefinitely postponed, 12 to 10. The object of the bill was to protect clergymen and magistrates from the danger of imposition by minors professing to be over age, and so save them from the penalty affixed to the joining of minors in marriage.

In the House, the Judicial Apportionment bill passed second reading, but little changed from its original shape. It will probably pass finally next week. A few bills passed second reading, and a large number were read a first time; but as none of them were tested on their merits, it is not worth while to lumber your columns with their titles.

Thursday next, the 19th, was the day fixed in Mr. Young's resolution for final adjournment (which has never been acted on); but neither House can see half-way through its work as yet. Over one hundred and fifty bills have been reported in the House, and about one hundred and twenty in the Senate. The larger part of these are yet to be acted on, and the unacted on bills include the Insurance bill, the General Bank bill, the City Incorporation bill, the Corporation's bill, the Appropriation bills and the Apportionment bills. But few bills are now read in place, so that we may hope the worst of that flood is over; but notices of private bills are now flowing in, and some of them will have to be acted on. There can be no getting away, therefore, until the middle of April or the first of May.

Some gentlemen have, indeed, urged that it would be best to adjourn on the first of April and hold an adjourned session, say in September; but I hope the ides will not be pressed. Whatever legislation is needed at all, is needed at once; and as September is the opening of the political campaign, every one of the members who is likely to be a candidate for re-election, will then be too much absorbed in the interest of his canvass to give the necessary attention to legislation. Better stick to it steadily and persistently, now, until the work is finished. Adjourned sessions are generally failures. SPECIAL.

FIRE RECORD.

Woodbridge, Canada—$209,000.

WOODBRIDGE, CANADA, March 14.—Early this morning the office of the Woodbridge Agricultural Implement and Machine Works was entered by burglars who blew open the safe and rifled it of its contents, promissory notes and other papers to the value of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. The burglars then set fire to the buildings, which were entirely consumed. The loss on buildings and manufactured stock will exceed two hundred thousand dollars. One hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

Tuscarawas, Ohio—$1,500.

CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—The Ohio Shoe Factory at Tiffin, Ohio, was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars. Fully insured.

Bellefontaine, Ind., Machine Shop.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—The paint shop and two smaller buildings of the Bellefontaine machine shops, with four passenger coaches, were destroyed by fire this evening.

Denison, Texas—$10,000.

DENISON, TEXAS, March 14.—The Union passenger depot here, the Adams and Texas Express offices adjoining and forty freight cars laden with merchandise, lumber and a number of valuable sample trunks were consumed by fire this morning. The flames spread so rapidly that Superintendent Eddy and other employees who roomed in the building, lost all their personal effects. But for a timely rain the freight depot and government warehouse would have been burned. Loss $40,000. The railroad companies will immediately rebuild the depot.

The Great Panama Fire.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The Panama steamer brings a detailed account of the great fire at Panama, February 10th. The flames consumed the Grand Hotel, which was a spacious building containing many stores and occupied a whole block. Its basement was occupied by valuable retail and commission stores, and a part as a residence for the Bishop of Panama, a Catholic seminary for young priests and rooms for clergy connected with the episcopal government of the diocese. The bishops and priests lost everything. Many in the hotel escaped with their lives. Thirty minutes after the flames reached the hotel, it was a ruin. The fire followed down Las Moujas street, till it was by a change of wind thrown back into the burnt district. Many valuable buildings were destroyed, including the Bank of Panama, to the amount of $800,000 to $1,000,000. The central and most valuable part of the city is destroyed. The residence of Mr. Corwine and the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were saved.

Bridgeport, Conn.—$50,000.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 15.—A fire in Bridgeport this morning destroyed Buckingham's furniture factory. Loss $50,000. Insurance slight.

Cheese and Fish.

The largest stock of fish and the best New York Goshen cheese can be found at the Checkered Front. See advertisement. T. C. JENKINS.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., March 14, 1874.

Four to five hundred crusaders were out to-day, in four divisions, visiting the different saloons. They gained entrance to nearly all. The weather was pleasant and the city crowded with people from the country. Solemnity prevailed, and there was less drinking than on any Saturday for years. There were two surrenders—Jno. McSherry and Mrs. Heddleton—and encouragement was given by several others. The ladies are quite hopeful and jubilant. The McConnellsville ordinance, in substance, passed second reading in City Council to-night, three to five, and will be a law Monday evening.

Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MANSFIELD, O., March 15, 1874.

Temperance was the principal topic in the pulpits to day. An immense mass temperance meeting was held in the Lutheran church in the afternoon. The Secretary of the Ladies' League, Mrs. Ebter, made an interesting report of the work thus far. The result is that four saloons have surrendered in three days. The League now numbers five hundred and fifty members, and is hourly increasing in strength, including ladies of the highest social standing.

Lima, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
LIMA, O., March 15, 1874.

Arrangements are made for the ladies to go forth to-morrow morning in large force to pray and sing in every saloon. W. H. Pierson, keeper of a prominent billiard hall and saloon, has quit selling any intoxicating liquors. Two thousand dollars was subscribed as a fund to assist the ladies. An ordinance similar to the Piqua ordinance has passed to second reading before our City Council.

Plymouth, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
PLYMOUTH, O., March 15, 1874.

The climax in the temperance movement was reached yesterday evening by the closing of all saloons. John Welz, the principal saloon keeper, gave public notice that his liquors and wares were at the disposal of the League. One hundred ladies marched to the saloon, the billiard tables were removed, barrels and kegs of whisky, brandy and wines were all rolled to the public square and by the ladies emptied of their contents. The wares of the saloon were sold at auction, bringing, in some instances, fabulous prices.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WELLSVILLE, O., March 14, 1874.

The druggists all very freely signed the Columbus pledge on Monday without modification. Five of the saloon keepers have given their word of honor to sell no more. Two more have the matter under consideration, and one, a young man of an excellent family, in defiance of their earnest protestations, declares that he will hold out to the last. The ladies are making arrangements to visit him in force.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
CRESTLINE, O., March 14, 1874.

The women were out to-day, sixty-two strong, visiting the several saloons. They are very much encouraged by the surrender of Benjamin Heffelfinger, an influential dealer on Main street. He signed the pledge to-day. Judge Jackson's able speech last night, in which he defined the existing liquor laws of the State, has had the wholesome effect of stopping the retail traffic at the Continental and other bars in town. They propose now to observe the law.

Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
BUCYRUS, O., March 15, 1874.

A committee of ladies visited all the saloons, twenty-one in number, yesterday afternoon, with a pledge which received no signers. Next week singing and praying will commence on the streets.

Ada, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
ADA, O., March 14, 1874.

Another surrender to-day. C. F. Ries, the largest dealer in town, received the ladies kindly this morning. After the usual singing and praying, the ladies were prepared to destroy his license, and gave his word of honor never to engage in the business again. The ladies are greatly encouraged.

Greenville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
GREENVILLE, PA., March 14, 1874.

The second meeting of the Women's Temperance Society met in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, this afternoon. About fifty women were present. The meeting was a success in every respect, the ladies being actively engaged and in earnest in the matter. After several prayers and hymns, speeches were made by a number, and the determination to go on in the good work was evident.

Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
UPPER SANDUSKY, O., March 14, 1874.

One hundred ladies called at each saloon today, but were refused admittance to all except three. They held devotional exercises in the usual manner and were listened to, except in two or three instances. The ladies feel greatly encouraged, and declare their intention to continue until victory perches upon their banners. Judge A. M. Jackson, of Bucyrus, delivered an address before the Ladies' League this evening.

Xenia.

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The women are victorious at this point. The last of the three saloons unconditionally surrendered at twelve, noon, to-day. No more liquor will be sold in this place.

Zanesville.

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The temperance meetings are still largely attended and the interest is increasing. Two large mass meetings for prayer will be held tomorrow afternoon.

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Wheeling.

WHEELING, March 15.—The temperance movement is fully under way in this city, and the people are a good deal stirred up. Washington Hall was crowded this afternoon by people of all denominations, and stirring addresses were made by Mrs. Wittenmyer, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Bing, of Zanesville, and Thos. Hornbrook, Esq., of this city. It is understood that the clergy generally of the city preached on temperance to-day, all favoring the movement. As yet no saloon visitations have taken place, but they may be looked for at any time.

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Pomeroy, Ohio.

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Philadelphia.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

STEAMSHIP WRECKED — FOURTEEN PERSON DROWNED.

LONDON, March 14.—The steamship Queen Elizabeth, from Calcutta for Glasgow, has been wrecked off Tariffa, Spain. Fourteen person were drowned.

MEETING IN THE INTEREST OF FENIAN AMNESTY.

LONDON, March 15.—A meeting in favor of Fenian amnesty in Hyde Park to-day was attended by 20,000, persons. Good order prevailed.

DR. KENEALY'S CASE.

The Lincoln's Inn authorities will consider Wednesday the charges of unprofessional conduct made against Dr. Kenealy.

PROMINENT ASHANTEE PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 15.—The *Times* dispatches announce that the Prime Minister of the Ashantee King and his Captain General have been brought as prisoners to Cape Coast Castle.

The Fenian Amnesty Association has decided to present petitions for the pardon of convicts to the Queen in person.

LOUIS' MAJORITY — INFLUX OF FRENCHMEN — PRESENTS FROM THE QUEEN—PROGRAMME FOR TO DAY.

Herald Special.]

LONDON, March 15.—There is an enormous influx of French visitors. The tickets distributed for the celebration at Chiselhurst already exceed five thousand. Along with numberless presents, the Queen has sent from Windsor a flag, an Order of the Garter, and also a brass plate with an inscription to be placed over the Emperor's sarcophagus. The programme for Monday is as follows: Mass at eleven o'clock; reception at Camden House from one to five; address, to be read by Duke Padona, to which the Prince Imperial will reply. Reports from Paris express fears of a demonstration. The change in the electoral law, and distress among the working classes, have a tendency in favor of the cause of the Imperial Prince.

IN THE STATE HOUSE.

BOSTON, March 15.—The committee having in charge the funeral arrangements of Sumner, found to day that the face had changed greatly and decided not to open the coffin. Fully 50,000 people passed through Doric Hall to view the casket, decorations and floral tributes, which were most elaborate and numerous.

France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON WILL NOT GO TO CHISELHURST.

PARIS, March 15.—The *Pays* publishes correspondence which shows that the Empress Eugenie and her son have finally broken off relations with Prince Napoleon because he has refused to go to Chiselhurst Monday next.

Spain.

TWO ARMIES FACE TO FACE, AND ONE IN THE DARK.

MADRID, March 15.—Marshal Serrano, with an army of thirty-four thousand men and ninety pieces of artillery, is now face to face with a Carlist force of thirty-five thousand; while General Lowa, with a column eight thousand strong is moving on the enemy's rear.

Acheen.

MUSTERING OF THE FORCES FOR AN ONSLAUGHT ON THE DUTCH.

PENANG, March 14.—The Achenese are mustering all their forces for a general attack on the Dutch possessions.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 15.—Steamships Leipsig, from Baltimore, and Illinois, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 14.—Consols 92¾@92¾. 5-20s, 1865, 109¾; do 1867, 109¾; 10-40s, 108¾; New 5s, 104¾. New York Central 96¾; Erie 40¾.

PARIS, March 14.—Rentes 60 francs 47½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Cotton a shade firmer at 7¾@8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,300. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 42s 9d. Others unchanged.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1874.

HOUSE.

The session of the House to-day was given up exclusively to debate.

Mr. KELLOGG concluded the speech begun by him last Wednesday, on the Legislative Appropriation bill. All other speeches were on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, and were made by Messrs. Pratt, Stanard, Hazelton, of Wisconsin, Burrows and Eden.

Mr. COX presented a memorial signed by prominent business men of New York, for such legislation as may insure the full success of the Centennial celebration.

Adjourned.

A LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.

His Bat le-flag Bill—He Asserts the Purity of His Intentions and is Content to Leave the Verdict to Posterity.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., March 15.—The Springfield *Republican* to-morrow will print a letter from Mr. Sumner to a personal friend in this city, dated March 2, 1873, in which, after alluding to his sickness, which, he says, "goes back in its origin to injuries received seventeen years ago," he speaks as follows of his "Battle-flag bill:"

"It seems to me unjust and hard to understand that my bill can be called hostile to the soldier or to the President, when it was introduced by me May 8, 1862, and then again February 27, 1865, and when it has been commended by General Scott, General Robert Anderson, Major Bucyrus, delivered an address before the Ladies' League this evening.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

FINANCIAL POLICY WANTED.

Long-Winded Speeches No Cure for Depression of Business.

Nothing but Uncertainty in the Action of Congress.

The Drizzle of Debate to Begin Again To-Morrow.

HOPE FOR A CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

Charles Sumner's Successor.

Judge Hoar and Mr. Dawes Prominent Candidates.

Butler's Influence in the Matter

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1874.

Of the Finances.

The delay in the adoption of some measure by Congress which will restore public confidence in the financial policy of the government, judging from the number of letters and telegrams received here from all parts of the country, is evidently exerting anything but a favorable influence upon trade and enterprises of every kind. The long-winded speeches in the Senate, frequently exposing only the ignorance of the speaker, have already consumed about two months, yet there are no indications of an advance nearer some tangible result.

The Senate Committee on Finance

appreciate the disastrous tendency of this substitution of wind for prompt action. In the outstart the committee introduced a resolution to test the opinion of the Senate on specie payment and currency. Senator Scott then introduced a bill to authorize banks to reduce their capital by depositing legal tenders and taking up bonds. Another attempt was made on the bill to provide for the equalization of the distribution of the banking currency, seventy millions from the East and transferring it to the Southern and West. Notwithstanding these three attempts, the committee are as far from the accomplishment of their object as they were two months ago. It was the desire of the committee to reach action before the 1st of April, as that date in the Middle States, and the 1st of May in New England, is generally the starting points in business, when contracts are entered into and the operations of the year planned.

The Uncertainty Still Existing

on the question of specie payment and the volume of the currency, renders it impossible for business men to act intelligently. As a consequence, it is said business is prostrated. It appears that during the panic, last fall, notes were renewed as a measure of encouragement to those suffering from the crash. These are now becoming due, and the hope that Congress would do something to relieve the pressure has thus far been disappointed. The finance discussion comes up again on Tuesday, and, after the late respite, will doubtless exhibit a new lease of life. So far

The House of Representatives,

has not sent a single financial measure to the Senate; so that the discussion will have be repeated on that question. Fortunately, the previous question acts as a restraint there. It is now but two weeks before the first of April, and the committee are in hopes of hastening matters so as to reach some definite result by that time.

The Centennial Bill,

will be considered by the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-morrow, it having been postponed on account of the death of Senator Sumner. The friends of the measure feel encouraged to think that an appropriation will be made this day.

In political circles, the most interesting question just now is who will be

Mr. Sumner's Successor.

Judge E. R. Hoar and Mr. Dawes are the names most frequently mentioned. It is conceded that Butler stands no chance. Dawes is personally popular and, besides, he has a good plea on the ground of locality, as Western Massachusetts has never had a United States Senator. Mr. Sumner's term expires March 4th, 1875.

Mr. Dawes is Extremely Anxious

for the office, but his desire for it will scarcely lead him to do as has been predicted, viz: enter into a compact with General Butler, by which the latter will help make him Senator, and he, in turn, help Butler to the Governorship next fall. Mr. Dawes's friends would not be likely to submit to any such agreement, for they are convinced that Butler only wants to be Governor as a stepping-stone to the more coveted office of United States Senator.

Judge Hoar Has Great Strength,

and the fact that Mr. Sumner left him as a legacy the charge of his Civil Rights bill may add to that strength. There are a number of Massachusetts people here who say, however, that it is possible that

A New Man,

that is, some one not now in Congress, may be selected for the unexpired term, leaving the election for the full term of six years to be held over to the President, when it was introduced by me May 8, 1862, and then again February 27, 1865, and when it has been commended by General Scott, General Robert Anderson, Major General Thomas, all good and true soldiers. If persons would only consider candidly my original convictions on this question, they could see how natural and inevitable has been my conduct. As if, in such a matter, I could have hostility or spite to anybody! I am a public servant, and never was I moved by a purer sense of duty than in this bill, all of which will be seen at last. Meanwhile, men will flounder in misconception and misrepresentation to be regarded in the day of light.

"Sincerely yours,
"CHARLES SUMNER."

A BROKEN RAIL.

Two Passenger Cars on the Central Pacific Thrown Down an Embankment—Miraculous Escape of the Inmates—But One Person Seriously Hurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A passenger train going west on the Central Pacific, between Teano and and Wells, was thrown from the track by a broken rail, and went down an embankment thirty feet high. Particulars soon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A dispatch from Elko to-night gives the particulars of the railroad accident this morning, ten miles west of Teano. The western bound train was an hour behind time, but running at the usual speed, when a rail broke, precipitating the rear coach and emigrant car down the embankment thirty feet. The coach, filled with passengers, was turned completely over. The following is a list of the wounded: Joseph Dick, Colorado Springs, slightly; Benjamin Camson, Providence, R. I., cut in the forehead, not dangerously; Mrs. W. M. Roe, Dundas, Canada, seriously—case doubtful. Several others sustained slight injuries. The wounded, with the exception of Mrs. Roe, will be able to proceed to their destination.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 14, 1874.

NOT GUILTY.

The jury in the Challis libel suit against Woodhull and Claflin, to-day returned a verdict of not guilty. Judge Sutherland characterized the verdict as one of the most outrageous he had ever heard.

RATES OF INSURANCE RAISED.

The Board of Fire Underwriters have adopted a resolution in regard to the miscellaneous storage of general merchandise in warehouses with jute, hemp, flax, cotton in bales, hay and straw, and other vegetable fibers, making an additional charge of from ten to thirty per cent. on rates, the extra rates to be abated on the removal of the objectionable fibers named. A new standard of rates has been adopted in regard to the provision warehouses.

EUROPEAN MAIL DAMAGED.

When the German mails by the steamship Moselle were opened at the postoffice to-day, it was found that at least forty packages, each containing from two hundred to three hundred letters, were broken and in a ruinous state. Nearly all the damaged letters were inclosed in thin, flimsy envelopes, and the packages were tied up in weak brown paper.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1874.

BEECHER ON SUMNER.

At Plymouth church this evening, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an eloquent oration on the life and character of Charles Sumner, taking for his text the 26th verse of the first chapter of Isaiah—"And I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counselors as at the beginning; afterwards thou shalt be called the city of righteousness." He said the character of Sumner was not that of genius; his greatness lay in the comprehensiveness of his education and his high moral principle. Like John Brown and Abraham Lincoln he was a martyr to freedom. His memory would be cherished in the hearts of the colored race to the end of time, and his life ought to be held up as a bright example to the youth of our country, especially at this time when corruption is so universal.

LYING IN STATE.

Remains of Charles Sumner in the Massachusetts State House.

Journey of the Funeral Party from New York.

MARKS OF RESPECT BY THE WAY.

Monster Meeting in Boston on Saturday.

Sincere Mourning for the Favorite Senator.

THE REMAINS LEAVE NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The remains of Charles Sumner were taken from this city to Boston to-day in a special train, and the departure was characterized by almost as little demonstration as the reception last night. Only a few people gathered near the Fifth Avenue Hotel when the coffin was borne to the hearse, and the only organized delegation to accompany the remains to the depot, other than those from Washington, was the committee of the Union League. The city furnished a police escort. As the funeral procession moved through Fifth avenue to the depot, many of the citizens removed their hats, but many more seemed unconscious that the hearse contained the remains of Charles Sumner.

ARRIVAL AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 14.—The remains of the late Senator Sumner, in charge of the Congressional committee and the Massachusetts delegation, arrived at seven to night. Ten thousand people were at the depot. A committee composed of the Mayor, Aldermen members of the Legislature and the Board of Trade received the body and, escorted by a detachment of the First Battalion of cavalry and sixty policemen, conveyed it to the State House and deposited it in Doric Hall, which is heavily draped. A detail from the Shaw Guard, a colored battalion, will form a guard of honor while

THE REMAINS LIE IN STATE

until Monday afternoon, when they will be removed to King's chapel, selected for the funeral services. At the railroad depots

IN SPRINGFIELD AND WORCESTER,

immense throngs had gathered. When the train arrived at the former place, the Congressional committee was introduced to a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, and at the latter place a delegation of colored citizens took the train and accompanied the remains to Boston.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

BOSTON, March 14.—Faneuil Hall has seldom been a scene of popular demonstration of love and respect exceeding the one exhibited at noon to-day. An hour and a half before the exercises commenced, ladies were admitted to the balconies, which were immediately filled, and soon after the doors were thrown open to the public hall and filled to its utmost capacity. The hall was elaborately draped. On the platform was Vice President Wilson and a large number of distinguished men. Opposite the platform was the portrait of the deceased Senator, with the date of his birth and death on each side. Mayor Cobb presided. Among the Vice Presidents were Wendell Phillips, Robert C. Winthrop, Richard H. Dana, R. R. Curtis, Sidney Bartlett and William Lloyd Garrison.

The services were commenced by the reading of an extract from the original manuscript of the Sumner eulogy read by President Lincoln, which was followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Lathrop. Richard H. Dana then addressed the meeting, and offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted. Addresses were then made by J. B. Smith, A. R. Rice, Rev. E. E. Hale, ex-Mayor Gaston, Ralph Waldo Emerson, N. P. Banks and others.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO DAY.

For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, northeast winds veering to southerly, with falling barometer, rising temperature, cloudy weather and rain.

For New England the cloudiness will increase during the day, with rising temperature and easterly to southerly winds, followed by rain during Monday afternoon or night. For the Southern States and the Ohio Valley, cloudy weather and rain during the greater portion of the day; the temperature will rise slightly in the interior of the Gulf States and in the Ohio Valley, with easterly to southerly winds. For the Upper Lake region and thence southwestward to the Lower Missouri Valley, the temperature will remain above freezing, with fresh to brisk southerly winds, falling barometer and possibly light rain.

Midnight Bulletin.

MARCH 15, 1874—10:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther	Wind.	Weather
Cairo, Ill.	46	N. E.	Lt. Rain.
Cincinnati, O.	43	N. E.	Lt. Rain.
Cleveland, O.	46	W.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	45	S. E.	Lt. Rain.
Memphis, Tenn.	53	S. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	48	E.	Lt. Rain.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	38	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	44	E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	56	Calm.	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La.	56	E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	42	E.	Hvy. Rain.
Ft. Gibson	47	E.	Cloudy.
Lacrosse, Wis.	40	E.	Cloudy.
Yankton, D. T.	42	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	37	S. E.	Cloudy.

CRIMES.

Murder of an Old Man in Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
FORT WAYNE, IND., March 14, 1874.

This morning the dead body of Andrew Tiernan was found lying on the ice in the middle of the canal. When the body was first found it was on its back and the water running over the upper part, while on the lower part a thin film of ice had formed. On the back of the head was a cut two inches in length, apparently made with a sharp blade. Deceased was seventy-one years old and lived in the country. He had just sold his farm and was on the point of purchasing city property. He was last seen about eight o'clock on the street. About that time he was walked out to the city. He expects to resume his seat in the Senate on Tuesday.

Philadelphia Savings Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—The depositors in the Franklin Savings Fund voted to night that the bankruptcy proceedings be withdrawn on condition of securing a bond to secure the ultimate payment of depositors in full, with five per cent. interest until paid.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The condition of Prince Bismarck is improving.

The Highlanders returning from the Ashantee war, have arrived at St. Vincent.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1874.

THAT irrepressible nuisance, the cotton tax refunding scheme, is once more lifting its evil visage into Congressional view. It should be trampled into a jelly, this time.

THE Democratic papers of all the Democratic Southern States are clamoring for conventions to revise their State Constitutions backwards. Harmless, but significant.

THE New York *Tribune* propounds the interesting inquiry, "What is redundancy?" Well, we think that paper's interminable discussions of the "moiety system" afford an excellent illustration of one phase of it.

THE opposition press continues to blass away as wrathfully as ever at the United States Senate Chaplain, because of his recent prayer that the power of "Satan and his angels" might be restrained. It is quite heroic—the persistent fidelity with which these papers stand by their distinguished sulphureous friends.

THE exodus of the colored people from Alabama and Georgia continues to excite much depreciatory comment in those States; although, singular to relate, the Bourbon causes of which the hegira in question is the natural result, evoke little or no discussion whatever. And yet two and two make four.

"A VERDICT in favor of the Democratic party," is what the *World* calls the result in New Hampshire. Whereupon the Springfield *Republican* rejoins: "A verdict in favor of the Mohammedan religion or the Darwinian hypothesis just as much." Brother BOWLES does not take a great deal of stock in the "tidal wave" business, this year.

IT LOOKS as though CHARLES SUMNER'S grave were to become the national altar, and as though we would all, Republicans and Democrats, loyalists and rebels, offer up on it a common sacrifice."—*Philadelphia Press.*

How about the refusal of the Virginia Legislature to pass resolutions of respect for his memory? Does that indicate a desire to bury the prejudices and animosities of the past?

THE political disturbances in Japan—which, although confined to a single province—continue appeared to threaten serious consequences, have been quelled, all malcontents having surrendered to the Government on the first of the present month. The fascinating and dangerous amusement known as hari kari, is likely to be in vogue among those of this class, shortly.

WE OBSERVE that Mr. James River and Kanawha Canal Company has applied to the Virginia Legislature for permission to issue two millions of dollars worth of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the extension of their work to Clifton Forge, Alleghany county, the nearest point of junction with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. The probabilities are that the request will be granted.

TO-DAY promises to be a memorable day for the Bonapartists in France. The young LOUIS enters upon his nineteenth year, or as his adherents term it, his "dynastic majority." What with the advent of another presumptive heir to the Tuileries, added to the chronic tendency to revolution which prevails in that country, the indications of permanent tranquility for France are not by any means of a hopeful character.

A GREAT deal of ridicule is being cast by the press of the country, South as well as North, upon the recent duel between two colored men in Georgia. Unquestionably the whole affair was as ridiculous as barbarous—but was it more grotesque than any one of the thousand similar hostile meetings which have occurred between the white chivalry of that section? Let us hope the latter may duly profit by having the mirror of their own nature held up to them in so strikingly suggestive a manner.

ABOUT the coolest piece of effrontery on record may be found in the proposition now pending in the Democratic Virginia Legislature, to ask Congress to authorize the proper officers of the general government to "guarantee for the State of Virginia the payment of $17,000,000 of six per cent. semi-annual interest-bearing bonds." This is the same precious body of lawmakers which the other day undertook to deprive the municipality of Petersburg of the right of self government, for the crime of being a Republican community.

ONE of the latest as well as wisest developments which the Granger movement has assumed, is that of a tendency to embark in co-operative manufacturing enterprises. Projects are on foot in various parts of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and other Western States, looking to the organization of stock companies, with shares of from fifty to a hundred dollars each, for manufacturing agricultural implements and other similar articles which do not call for the highest kind of skilled labor. It is the part of prudence not to carry all one's eggs in a single basket, and the promoters of this new movement will undoubtedly find good account therein.

THE Director General of the Centennial Celebration and the officers of the commission are to be heard to-day by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The engineers and architects will also appear and explain their plans. The commission proposes to inform the Appropriation Committee of all its plans and purposes thus far determined, and then leave the responsibility with Congress to say whether the Exhibition shall be national or international, and whether the government shall contribute toward the payment of the expenses. It is to be hoped Congress may have the patriotism and wisdom to act as befits the importance and dignity of the undertaking, and of the great occasion which it is designed to celebrate.

IT IS gratifying to note that there is a considerable change for the better in the finances of the government—the receipts of the Treasury, in the revival of business or from some other cause, leading the Secretary of the Treasury to the conclusion that there is less necessity now than there seemed to be in December to urge increased taxation or a further increase of the public debt. He has not found it necessary to draw upon the forty-four million reserve for some time, and the outstanding legal tenders have consequently remained at $352,000,000. The following were the customs receipts for the week ending March 7th: New York, $2,292,109 73; Philadelphia, $277,-865 12; Boston, $382,613 21; Baltimore, $80,-052 48; New Orleans, $87,215 21; total, $3,179-355 75.

IT IS quite evident that there are two sides to this "moiety" business, now undergoing investigation by the Ways and Means Committee of Congress. Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN, who is the heaviest dry goods importer in the country, with the single exception of Mr. A. T. STEWART, testifies that he never had any difficulty with the government, but that if he had any complaint to make at all, it would be that the laws, stringent as they are, are not as exacting as they ought to be to prevent the government from being wronged. Any change in the existing laws which did not make them more stringent, he believes, will be a detriment, not only to the government, but to honest merchants. The views of Mr. STEWART himself are understood to be in entire harmony with those of Mr. CLAFLIN. Congress should, of course, be just; but it ought not to yield a jot to the pressure of mere clamor.

SOME more chickens seem likely to come home to roost. As long ago as October, 1872, Col. ALLEN RUTHERFORD, Third Auditor of the Treasury, entered suit in the courts at Washington against JOHN W. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, charging him with libel in publishing the following in reference to him: "ALLEN RUTHERFORD, a Cameronian, is in the city. Watch him. He was concerned in the election frauds in North Carolina;" for which the latter claims damages in ten thousand dollars. The usual writ of subpœna was issued, but returned non est by the Marshal, Mr. FORNEY not feeling any special desire to place himself within the jurisdiction of the court. Last Friday, however, he went to Washington to attend the obsequies of Senator SUMNER, when the writ was promptly served on him; so that an opportunity of explanation will now, in all probability, be presently afforded him.

THE people of New York have apparently arrived at the conclusion that free soup is a premium on idleness. It is affirmed that the soup houses went into operation, since the soup houses went into operation, men who would ordinarily be ready to work at the usual price of labor, have advanced their rates and utterly refused to work unless their demands are granted. Servants for general housework decline ten and twelve dollars a month, with a home, demanding fourteen and sixteen dollars, while the Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau states that last week he had an order for nine men for common farm work at twelve dollars to fifteen dollars a month, and out of all the resources at his command he could find only three men willing to go, the others all insisting on twenty dollars a month. It is certainly bad enough to be compelled to run poor houses and prisons for those who cannot be rescued from poverty or crime. Of these unfortunates every considerable city always has an excess; and the policy of providing free soup and free lodgings for all who apply would seem to be a philanthropic blunder. The test of practical working explodes a great many amiable theories and pleasant souperstitions.

THE QUARREL EXTENDING.

The quarrel between Church and State, or between the lay and the clerical elements in the Papal church has at length, broken out in Brazil with an intensity which promises to have important consequences. The dispute is significant in itself, and it is especially interesting when viewed in connection with the similar disputes which have for some years agitated several European States. In Brazil Free Masonry lay at the foundation of the trouble. Everybody knows with what abhorrence the old Church regards the old order. Whoever in Southern Europe has listened to a Catholic sermon, whether in a church or at the edge of a village or at the corner of a city street, has probably heard the Free Masons denounced with a bitter emphasis, implying the hatred which comes from fear. The truth is that in Southern Europe Free Masonry is to the Church the embodiment of all abominations; it is the concentration of all hostility to revealed religion and to society as christianly constituted. The mere name suggests and incindes all secret organizations in the past and in the present designed and worked for the embarrassment and overthrow of the Church.

It is therefore not strange that the Portuguese bishops ruling the Church in Brazil have set their faces as flint against the extension of the mystical order in their dioceses. Finding that, through some peculiar influence the action of the bishops was the greater on account of the high social and political position occupied by many members of the association, no less important a personage than the Prime Minister of the empire, the Vicomte de Rio Branco, being numbered in its ranks. Indeed, the affair did not pass away in mere excitement. It was taken up by the Council of State, which declared that the act of the bishops in excommunicating the Free Masons was not sanctioned or approved by the government, and that the society of Free Masons was tolerated in the empire, being neither hostile to religion nor subject to clerical jurisdiction. The Council of State therefore ordered the bishops, without a delay of more than four weeks, to recall their sentence of excommunication.

All the bishops, except one, seemed willing to obey the decree of the Council. But Mgr. VITAL, Bishop of Olinda, who rules the diocese of Pernambuco, persistently refused to withdraw the sentence of condemnation, and besides asserted his right, without the authorization of the government, to publish all and any pastoral letters he might receive from Rome. At first Bishop VITAL stood by himself in this position; soon, however, two other bishops took up the same ground. The Supreme Judicial Court of Brazil began to fear that the example might prove contagious, and that all the bishops might agree to resist the authority of the government; indeed, it knew that the Bishop of Para had already joined the Bishop of Olinda, and that the two prelates were doing what they could by correspondence to combine the entire episcopate of the empire in opposition. The court sitting at Rio Janeiro therefore resolved to bring Monseigneur VITAL to the capital and to keep him there, by force if necessary, until the question in dispute could be determined. The bishop protested against his arrest, but submitted when told that force would be used if it should be required. He is at present detained in the capital under surveillance to prevent him from influencing the other bishops; while the Brazilian representative at London has gone to Rome, by order of the Prime Minister, the Vicomte de RIO BRANCO, for the purpose of arranging, if possible, the dispute by direct negotiations with His Holiness. The quarrel seems to be substantially the same as that in Germany, with the difference that the government in one case is Catholic and in the other Protestant.

Strangely enough, Germany has lately got mixed up in the Brazilian relations with the Papacy. The Catholic clergy of Brazil have never recognized marriages contracted between Catholics and Protestants as having any validity. Hence, if one of a Protestant married pair became a convert to Catholicism, he or she was at perfect liberty immediately to contract another marriage; that is, of course, if he or she married a Catholic. Two Protestant Germans resident in Brazil were married to Protestant wives, but after a few months both the women were converted to the Catholic religion, and they both exchanged their Protestant for Catholic husbands. Such incidents have heretofore been too common to cause any ado or even remark. But the Germans, disgusted at the loss of their better halves, appealed for redress to the German charge d'affaires, who proceeded to lay in a complaint for bigamy against the wives. The subject of the complaint having been fully discussed in the Brazilian Council of State, the result was an imperial decree declaring the marriage of a Catholic and a Protestant as valid as the marriage of two Catholics, and indissoluble except by a decree of divorce duly pronounced by judicial authority. The affair has caused much excitement, and is regarded as seriously complicating the dispute between the government and the bishops.

THE MOIETY SYSTEM.

There can be little doubt that much of the noise which is made at Washington about the system of moieties in the collection of customs is made by a class of men who want to be left free to cheat the government whenever they can. This is not the case with all of them, such men as PHELPS, DODGE & Co., JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and others being exceptions; but the rule is as we have laid it down. The system of moieties keeps alive a vigilance which detects nearly every effort at fraud; and, although many of the detected frauds are merely technical, a large number are deliberate and willful, and the men who have been detected in these clamor for the abolition of the system. It is inconvenient for them, and leads too frequently to their exposure. They would prefer a system which would afford them opportunity for putting in fraudulent invoices without danger of exposure and detection.

The United States District Attorney for New York, Mr. BLISS, said very truly, in his argument before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, that such men as A. T. STEWART, H. B. CLAFLIN, and the large importers of foreign goods, were not making any of these complaints. They did their business honestly, and were consequently never caught in attempts to defraud the revenue, and were never troubled by the operations of the Customs laws. The system worked smoothly enough for *them*; why should it not, with an observance of the like spirit, work as smoothly for others? The answer seems plain: those who do not violate the law, do not complain of it; those who do, kick up a huge dust because they are made to suffer its penalties.

All this is very true; yet, nevertheless, we feel satisfied the time has come for abating the severity of these penalties. They are so heavy that a moiety of them is undoubtedly a temptation to the practice of an espionage that must prove peculiarly galling to its victims; and if, as in the FRANCIS, DODGE & Co. case, the offense detected is only technical and not intentional, it is not surprising that the infliction of enormous penalties should seem to them harsh, cruel and unjustifiable. We concur heartily with the Philadelphia *North American* in the following, upon this subject:

"If the government comes forward and offers to halve the valid seizures, it begets a mercenary system of agency. Between man and man, purchased fidelity is known to be a very doubtful investment. It never paid to go into the market and purchase friends. It never yet profited a nation in the long run to pay a bonus for the faithful discharge of duty. We have seen the salutary effect of putting incumbents of consular offices on a salary. Fees and perquisites constitute an invitation to gouge somebody. Perhaps the government, perhaps individuals. It is never quite safe to permit any official to fix his own compensation. A rigid definition of duty, and a fixed price for doing it, seem best calculated to secure faithful and efficient service. But if not, then the prospect of fidelity and efficiency in public service is not very brilliant. If, by abolishing the practice of halving fines and forfeitures, men in place lose their interest in matters pertaining to that place, they can retire and make way for better men. Petty municipalities sometimes offer to divide with informers; and wherever that is done, there is no lack of litigation, and generally for next to nothing. Certainly, the ends of justice are as often frustrated as secured where such a system obtains. It affords scope for the exercise of spite and personal malice, no doubt; and occasionally an actual offender is made to smart. But where one actual offender is brought to book, a dozen escape by favor or by secret understanding. In any event *there* is no real moral growth induced by offering bribes to fidelity. It is akin to the advertisements sometimes published asking the return of valuables for a reward and 'no questions asked.' An agent who hungers after moieties is peculiarly subject to the temptation to compromise, or to urge a compromise, through which his profit may actually be greater than otherwise. The tendency is to make men dishonest, regarded in every light. In addition to this, the government is liable to be made a party to flagrant wrong and thus to fall into disrepute. There must be a better way to protect the Treasury, and by the development now going on that way may possibly be suggested."

POPULAR JUDGMENT.

Now that the TICHBORNE trial is over, and all the facts developed by it are well understood, the trick of he claimant seems very thin and transparent. It was a bald impostur, and looking back at it, the wonder is that it should have taken so long a time to expose it, and cost so much to convict the pretender, as well as that any one should have believed for a moment in the justice of his claim.

Yet the fact is indisputable that he was backed up strongly by intelligent and active men, and that money to carry on his defense was obtained through sheer confidence in the truth of his allegations. And not only so; but, up to the very last moment, he was the hero of the common people, who as a body sympathized with him, believed in him, supported him, and doubtless contributed largely, by their faith, to uphold him in his preposterous pretense. After everybody else gave up his case as hopeless and baseless, the outside world of common people trusted in him and stuck firmly by him. If the case had been submitted to the crowd, instead of to the jury, he never would have been convicted.

This long enduring faith of the English working classes in a paltry impostor, whose case was made up bunglingly and awkwardly, and had nothing but impudence and swagger to sustain it, might go a great way with some people to show how fallible the popular judgment is, and how little it is to be relied upon for a just decision in such cases. Those who, upon principle, distrust the masses, will be sure to draw this conclusion from the facts in this case; but we are not of that number, and are not inclined to take that view. The English laboring class have sympathized with ORTON because he was one of their own class, and because, in their natural hostility to the aristocracy, they would be rejoiced to see the son of a Wapping butcher thrust into a baronetcy. They have not judged, or attempted to judge from the evidence, which, most probably, was not accessible to them; but from the impulses begotten of their condition. The masses of the English people do not read the daily papers, as our people do, nor make up their minds by what they read. They got, in this case, a smattering of the facts by hearsay, and had learned just enough to know that it would mortify and wrong the English aristocracy to have such a fellow as ORTON thrust in among them; and that instinct prompted them to sympathize and take sides with the man of their own class, to whom the chance of a baronetcy seemed to offer itself.

No such result could possibly happen in our form of government or among such a people as ours; and it is the occurrence of just such instances that teaches us, or ought to teach us, the superiority not only of our institutions, but of the intelligence and fairness of our people. The TICHBORNE trial would have been disposed of much more speedily, on this side of the water, and our intelligent people would have punched the windbag of the claimant's pretensions so quickly that he never could have had a party to back him up.

LORD BYRON'S impassioned line—"'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more"—can hardly be accepted as an accurate description of the present condition of that famousest of all storied lands. From a valuable paper on "Greece as it is," read last week before the American Geographical Society, by HON. JOHN M. FRANCIS, editor of the Troy *Daily Times*, and late Minister to Greece, it would seem that most of us here have but very imperfect ideas of the living Greece of to-day. Athens has a population of more than 50,000, while its architecture will compare favorably with that of any other city of its size in Europe. Other important seaport towns are Piraeus, near Athens, with a population of from 12,000 to 15,000; Syra, the commercial mart of the Cyclades, population, 25,000; Patras, the seat of the current trade of the Peloponnesus, population 38,000; Zante, the chief town of the larger group of Ionian Islands, population 20,000; and Corfu, of the upper group, and the former capital of these islands, now the summer residence of the court, containing 29,000 inhabitants. Athens, too, is becoming again a center of science and literature. Its university, now thirty years old, gratuitously educates over 1,200 students in theology, law, medicine and philosophy, and has 200,000 volumes in its library. It has also four large banks, having branches in all the principal towns of the kingdom, and a paid up capital of $12,000,000. The mercantile marine of Greece is larger than that of any other country in the world in proportion to its population, including 2,170 vessels of all kinds, with an aggregate tonnage of 431,054. Mining is extensively carried on, the Hellenic Company having last year declared a dividend of eight per cent. It is now engaged in constructing works for smelting the superior iron ore of the Island of Seriphos. The ore is shipped in large quantities to Newcastle, England, and there smelted by the Royal Greek Iron Works. The cotton crop of the country amounts to nearly 6,000,000 pounds annually, and large works for the manufacture of cotton are now in process of construction. There are also eight silk manufactories, whose united productions, a large proportion of which is exported, amount to about $750,000. Movements have recently been inaugurated for the improvement of the agricultural interest. A society of capitalists has been formed under a concession granted by the government of a large area of arable land; agricultural schools are being established, labor-saving implements employed, and the soil is now worked in accordance with the latest methods of farming. Another project of great importance to commerce, and for which government concessions have been obtained, is the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Corinth. This will effect an immense saving of time and expense in the course of commerce between the East and West. Greece stands next to Germany in educational enterprise. Attendance at the public schools embraces about three-fourths of the children betwen the ages of five and sixteen. The schools are practically free, no charges being made for the tuition of poor children. The form of government is a constitutional monarchy, but is even more republican in its practical working than that of Great Britain or Belgium. Free suffrage prevails, and the Deputies constituting the single legislative body of the kingdom are elected by the people, who are represented as being ardent admirers of the United States—Americans being sure to meet with the most generous hospitality in every section of the kingdom. A little more than forty years ago at the close of the war of the revolution, the country was at such a low ebb that it could hardly be said to have an existence, save in name. All this wonderful change has been wrought under the glorious inspiration of freedom.

Senator Sumner's Will.

In September, 1872, just before Senator Sumner left for Europe, he wrote in his own hand his will. He bequeaths all his paper manuscripts and letter-books to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis E. Balch and Edward L. Pierce, as trustees; all his books and autographs to the library of Harvard College; his bronzes to his friends of many years, Henry W. Longfellow and Dr. Samuel G. Howe. He gives to the city of Boston, for the Art Museum, his pictures and engravings, except the picture of the Miracle of the Slave, which he bequeaths to his friend, Joshua B. Smith, of Boston. To Mrs. Hannah Richmond Jacobs, the only surviving sister of his mother, he gives an annuity of $500. There is a bequest of $2,000 to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow, $2,000 to the daughters of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, and $2,000 to the daughters of James T. Furness, of Philadelphia, which, he says, "I ask them to accept in token of gratitude for the friendship their parents have shown me." The will directs that the residue of his estate shall be distributed into two equal moieties—one moiety to his sister, Mrs. Julia Hastings, of San Francisco, California, the other moiety to the President, and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust for the benefit of the College library—the income to be appl ed to the purchase of books. In reference to this last moiety the will adds: "This bequest is made in filial regard to the college. In selecting especially the library I am governed especially by the consideration that all my life I have been a user of books, and, having few of my own, I have relied on the libraries of friends and on public libraries, so that what I now do is only a return for what I freely received." Francis P. Balch, of Boston, formerly clerk to the Committee on Foreign Relations when Mr. Sumner was chairman of that committee, is designated as sole executor of the will. Mr. Sumner's estate is valued at $100,000.

"LOCAL Option" has advanced to India, where the natives have become so "civilized" that they now need some restriction placed upon the sale of liquor. A memorial containing over sixteen thousand signatures has been prepared, asking that all liquor shops shall be closed "where the majority of the inhabitants object to their existence" and (whether they object or not) "in the vicinity of educational and religious establishments and places of business." The memorial states that the nation of India has hitherto been "distinguished for habits of sobriety and abstemiousness," but that "its ideas and principles have been lately unsettled by English education and aggressive civilization."

A blind New Hampshire voter sold his vote to a Democrat for fifteen dollars, election day, but afterward found to his chagrin that he had been paid in Confederate bills, and he now has a very poor opinion of the Democratic party.

The woman suffrage movement appears to be making more rapid progress out on the prairies than among the New England rocks and hills, just now.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Agassiz memorial fund has reached $91,283.

It is reported that Dana is going to Europe. Let him see Naples, and die.

The crime of incendiarism is greatly on the increase throughout the country.

Slow sinks more stupid, ere its race be run,
Down the decline of years, the New York sun—
Not, as in former times, e'en dimly bright;
But dull as ditch-water and dark as night.

The English brewers are accused of putting too much salt in their beer. They put much worse things in here.

It is now affirmed that the disease known as hydrophobia can be produced by the bite of a perfectly healthy dog.

The British losses in the Ashantee expedition were only sixteen killed and three hundred and sixty-eight wounded.

The New York *Mail* complains: "The more we pay for clean streets, the dirtier the streets seem to grow." Pittsburgh ditto.

A paying investment. Boston spends a couple of thousand a year for bird houses on the common and public grounds.

Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, is also said to be a sufferer from *angina pectoris*, the disease from which Senator Sumner died.

It is curious that in circulating libraries fiction almost always comprises just about seventy five per cent. of the total circulation.

An Auburn, New York, inventor is making poster type of paper, at a cost less than one-half that of the present boxwood and maple type.

Stockton, California, is a place after General Scott's own heart. It is proposed to teach the "sweet Irish brogue" in the public schools there.

The cold weather of the past few days seems to have extended to all parts of the country. At many places in the Northwest the mercury is below zero.

It is announced by the American Social Science Association that its next general meeting will be held in New York, beginning about the 26th of May.

Wordsworth, turning from liberal thought to ecclesiasticism and toryism, is now said in England to have been the original of Browning's "Lost Leader."

A protective association of Michigan lumbermen has been formed. The pine land owners represent $30,000,000 of capital, and 3,000,000 acres of pine lands.

The City Council of Chicago are no longer known as the "City Fathers," but as the city blackguards. Two successive sessions give warrant to the title.

Herschel V. Johnson is a candidate for the Georgia Governorship. He ran with Douglas on a Presidential ticket just previous to the "late unpleasantness."

Enough, probably. The Mississippi Legislature has just passed a bill fixing the salaries of the members at $500 per annum, regardless of the length of the session.

The Union Pacific Road is now in the hands of Jay Gould—he owns 167,000 shares out of 300,000, and is putting the screw on to declare a dividend of four per cent.

One of the members of the Chicago Common Council has served in that body for two years, and has never had a black eye. He refers to the fact with pardonable pride.

The patentee of the punch now used by the passenger railroad companies makes over $50,000 per annum; he receives a royalty of 20 cents a day for each punch in use.

Great complaints are made in China about the rotten goods from Manchester—sizing and false weights. The English manufacturers are suffering from universal discredit.

The Franklin Institute contemplates holding an exhibition next fall similar to those which many years ago gave so much enjoyment to the people of Philadelphia.

This March wind does the street-cleaning business pretty thoroughly; but then the dust and dirt all goes into the people's eyes, and the money into the Street Commissioners' pockets.

Something bad will happen to Professor Proctor, the brilliant young English astronomer. It has been discovered that he was born in the same month and year that Chicago was founded.

Out in Michigan charivaris have become such an intolerable nuisance that people are considering whether they shall forbid marriages altogether or kill off the entire boy population.

"An Englishman who has been all over the world writes in one of the London weeklies that New York women have the prettiest mouths he has ever seen." He didn't visit Pittsburgh.

A peculiarity of the women's temperance movement at the West is the tolling of bells when they make the whisky seller a visit. In the middle ages bells were often rung to disperse evil spirits.

Thurlow Weed's search for old members of the Assembly has stimulated a similar movement in other States, and the commotion among the Rip Van Winkles is consequently becoming animated.

A national "Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Creamery and Factory Butter" was formed last week at Beloit, Wisconsin, and will meet again at Indianapolis the third Wednesday in June.

A strange kind of gull has appeared in considerable numbers near Salmon river, Oswego county, New York. It resists attempts to capture it, having a large, sharp beak and great grit. Most gulls are easily captured.

To-day the Prince Imperial of France will receive several millions of francs from the assurance companies—the golden results of endowment assurances effected on his life when he was born, and made payable at the age of eighteen.

The United States District Court for Virginia has decided that the bankrupt will be allowed his statutory homestead exemption, to the amount of $500, even in preference to judgments which had become a lien before bankruptcy.

One of the most impudent of recent literary thefts is the copying of Bryant's "Lines to a Water-fowl," changing the title to "Anas Canadiensis," signing the initials "G. H. W.," and publishing the poem in the new weekly, *Forest and Stream*, as original.

There was a time when the mere suggestion that trade could be turned away from New York was met with derision, but that period seems to have passed away. Alarm has taken the place of derision, and the question on all sides is anxiously put, "What can we do to maintain our commercial supremacy?"

PERSONAL.

The newly-elected Lord Mayor of London, Sir Sydney Waterlow, is a practical printer.

John G. Whittier, who has always persistently refused to sit for a portrait, recently yielded to a Boston artist, and the result is said to be the only satisfactory portrait of the Quaker poet in existence.

Mr. Joseph Longworth has given another sum of $50,000 to the Cincinnati University, thus increasing his donation to the institution to $100,000. This fund he intends for the provision of additional opportunities for popular education.

Sojourner Truth has turned up again—in Baltimore this time. She has a petition in Congress for the assignment of lands in the West to all the Negroes who want them, and the providing of all such with necessary buildings and farming tools.

Victor Hugo rarely makes use of the pen. He works with the brain and not with the hand. When composing his works he paces the floor of his room, holding high his Olympian head, and sniffing the air like Job's charger, dictating to a Secretary sitting at a desk in one corner. He dictates very slowly, sentence by sentence.

Edmund Jenking, the author of "Ginx's Baby," who tried unsuccessfully, a year or two ago, to enter Parliament, seems now to be having a run of political luck. At the last election he was again a candidate for election to Parliament, and succeeded by a large majority. This triumph has led to the offer of his appointment to the post of agent for the Dominion government for emigration and other purposes, an office whose salary is between four and five thousand dollars a year, and is valuable besides for the standing it gives its incumbent in the House of Commons.

Journalism has not much reason to complain of the position it occupies in the new English House of Commons. The following gentlemen have been returned: Mr. Walter, principal proprietor of the *Times*; Beresford Hope, principal proprietor of the *Saturday Review*; Mr. Morley and Charles Reed of the *Daily News*; Mr. Taylor of the *Examiner*; Dr. Cameron of the *North British Mail*; Sir John Gray of the *Freeman's Journal*; Mr. Whitworth of the *Circle*; Mr. Colman of the *Norfolk News*; Mr. Bars of the *Rokiney Service Gazette*. Mr. Sullivan of the *Nation*, and lastly, W. H. Smith, the news agent, who, though not a newspaper proprietor himself, knows more about newspapers than any man living.

The fame of the personal attractions and intellectual acquirements of Governor Booth, of California—who will take his seat in the United States Senate next session—having preceded him, he is destined to become a lion in Washington society. He is said to be a curiously pleasant combination of a practical man and a man of fine literary tastes; and his *personnel* is thus summed up by an enthusiastic admirer: "He is about forty-five, not large, but very handsome, and carries testimony of his sentimental character in his appearance. His eyes are soft and liquid, his face bold in outline and almost effeminate in its mildness of expression, and his hair gives evidence of his tropical nature." Rumor says the fair Dianas are already stringing their bows for his capture, and with such rare incentives the chase is likely to be eagerly prosecuted.

SPORTS ON THE ICE.

Ice Boat Races at Toronto—A Mile a Minute.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, March 8, 1874.

I have been here among the "Kanucks" the past two weeks, and have seen much to interest me, though my eyes are now weary from gazing on snow and ice, and my ears tired of listening to the jingle of the sleigh bells, which no longer sound merry to me. Fond as I am of all kinds of sport, yet the reports of races on the ice, curling matches, etc., have become dry reading to me.

There is one kind of racing here which was entirely new to me. I refer to races on the ice by ice boats. If there are any among the the thousands of readers of the COMMERCIAL who have never seen one, or read a description of it, perhaps the crude one I propose to give will prove interesting to them. An ice boat is in the form of a triangle, two sides of which are about seven feet longer than the other. The one I examined—and winner of the race I witnessed—was, on the short side, or the bow, about fifteen feet; the two sides, about twenty-two feet long, running back at an acute angle. Under the sides are small steel runners, in the form of an ordinary skate iron, about eight inches high and eighteen long, and five-eighths of an inch thick. On the center of the upper edge is fastened a round piece of iron, one and one-half inches in diameter, which runs up through the timber eighteen inches on the top is a lever to turn the boat, the whole being used as a rudder to guide the craft, as well as a runner, and did so with as much ease that I saw it turn like a top around, when running at the rate of a mile in two minutes, in a distance of thirty feet. A steel runner similar to the above, except that it was about six inches longer, and stationary, was placed under the frame near the apex of each of the other two angles. The timber which formed the front was large enough to hold the mast, which was placed in it. There was another piece just above it, and fastened to it at either end, which was arched in the center, and extended about a foot up the mast, which helped to steady it. The sail was about the size of the boat, and of the same triangular shape. The space between the timbers was all decked over, furnishing the only place for passengers and crew.

The race I saw on Thursday was run on the bay in front of Toronto, in which five boats took prizes. It was a very lively affair. The distance was thirty-five miles—four times around "flag buoys," stationed on the ice at the proper distance apart, one of which was the starting point. I never saw anything move faster than did these ice boats, except a streak of lightning. The winning boat made the whole distance in fifty-four minutes and thirty seconds, and that, too, while part of the time "tacking" against the wind, part of the time running close to it, and part of the time before it. It was a glorious sight to see them flying full before the northwest wind toward the eastern flag at the rate of a mile in a minute, or perhaps more. The clear, cutting sound of the runners on the ice was delightful music to me. The shouts of the spectators, as the winning boat came close to the dock to make the turn around the flag, and the skillful manner in which she was handled, excited me so much that I forgot until the race was over that I was standing out on a dock exposed to a keen cutting north west wind, with the thermometer standing at fifteen degrees. The "Fleetwing" won the first prize, having, as I said, made the thirty-five miles in fifty-four minutes and thirty seconds. The "Swallow" came in six minutes after her, the fifth, and the last one timed, being just nine minutes later than the first.

J. M. K.

FROM NORTH LIMA, O.

Proceedings of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NORTH LIMA, O., March 13, 1874.

The members of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Evangelical Association, met in their church in this place on Thursday, March 12, to hold their twenty-second annual session. After the usual preliminary exercises, the Conference was organized, the roll called and sixty-eight answered to their names. L. M. Boyer, of Oil City, was appointed Secretary, and J. Q. A. Weiler to report for the COMMERCIAL. The moral and official conduct of the preachers was passed.

Rev. Mr. Hibbish, of the Reformed Church, was received as an honorary member.

Rev. Mr. Mendsdale, of the A. B. Society, was introduced by Bishop Yeakel and delivered an address full of faith and hope, to which the Conference listened with pleasure. Nine persons had license to preach voted them.

A committee on the temperance cause has been appointed and the friends of this matter can look for something clear and definite on this at present absorbing topic. The woman's movement will be strongly indorsed. W.

OHIO NEWS.

Thomas Elwell, a pioneer of the region round Sandusky, died, at the age of eighty-two, on the 7th inst.

A man named Levi died in Athens county infirmary last week at the extreme age of ninety-six years.

"Lock the door behind you," is the remark that every saloon keeper now makes when a customer comes in.

The neat brick church of the Methodists in Roscoe, Coshocton county, was burned down on Sunday morning last.

A Wyandot man says all who sign the pledge "want to cut down the price of corn and he will not trade with them."

Ravenna will have a new Republican paper, to be called the *Portage County Republican*, with George P. Tuckerman as editor and publisher.

Estill, of the Holmes county *Farmer*, offers to "give any respectable nigger a dollar and seventy-five cents to kill Vic. Woodhull."

Dayton has converted a whisky bummer named Tom Hellrigle. He should undergo a change of name as well as a change of heart.

Fishermen on the Maumee are making great catches, and say that the fishing season thus far is better than has been known for years.

The editor of the Toledo *Blade* and *Commercial* are irreconcilable. They have adopted the bad manners of the Cincinnati papers, and are thrusting their personal affairs before the public.

The Crestline *Advocate* says that Yenner, the would-be socialist, is still living, but sinking in strength for want of proper and sufficient nourishment, which he still persistently refuses.

To-day (Friday) has been a day of fasting, prayer and convocation in the order of Good Templars in Ohio. One o'clock is the hour named for united prayer for the success of the cause.

The Columbus *Dispatch* notes the sudden disappearance from his home of a young boy named Homer L. Watson. As he was something of an athlete, he is supposed to have been persuaded to leave home by some show.

Should the women's crusade prove successful in Dayton, the people of that city will have another contraction of the currency to groan under. All the saloon keepers issue checks for change, the legend on the face being "Good for five cents at the bar."

On the 21st ult., Officer Vetter, of Toledo, was seriously bitten by a muskrat. Catching cold in the wound while in the discharge of his duty, erysipelas set in, and the officer now lies in a precarious condition at his residence.

A flannel-cheeked lawyer of Bucyrus led off in a temperance meeting, stating that he had seen his own father killed at his side by the carelessness of a drunken man. "Then," said he, "I took a solemn oath never to drink again, and since that time I have never broke that oath, *at least not very much!*" The *Journal* says there was a roar.

The Sinking Saved.

The combination of tonic, alterative and stimulating properties in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, especially adapts that famous specific to the cure of chronic forms of disease, when the strong influence of a long protracted morbid habit is to be surmounted. In chronic dyspepsia and liver complaint and in chronic constipation and other obstinate diseases, it is beyond all comparison the best remedy that can be taken. As a means of restoring the strength and vital energy of persons who are sinking under the debilitating effects of painful disorders, this standard vegetable invigorant is confessedly unequaled. The permanent tonics incinded in the preparation are associated with a diffusible stimulant absolutely pure, and the tendency of these elements is modified by the presence of alterative ingredients slower in their operation and capable of producing more lasting local and general effects. For feeble convalescents and in all phases of debility, it is the best as well as the most agreeable of restoratives.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,951 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Boom of by-Laws, &c., furnished on application.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President. JAS. FARIS, Jr., Vice Presidents.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. FARIS, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary. And Treasurer.
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Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873.....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND..... 63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,

PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice Presidents—Jos. R. D. Moody.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—R. Bradford Todd.

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Isaac Jones, C. C. Hussey,
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Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 o'clock to 8.

M

MEDICAL.

Packer's All-Healing Tar Soap

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 14, 1874.

The Minnesota Legislature has passed a new Railroad law, which empowers the Governor to appoint three Railroad Commissioners, with absolute power of removal for cause and to fill vacancies. It empowers and requires these Commissioners, within four months or a prescribed time, to prepare and fix, in their wide discretion, a schedule of rates for each road in the State unrestrained by maximum rates except as to terminal points in some cases, and untrammeled except by some general provisions against favoritism, which may mean something or nothing, as the case may be.

The maximum terminal rates on grain, lumber and coal is fixed at forty cents per ton. The law allows railroads to import agricultural products, coal, flour, etc., into the State at less than local rates within the State; requires impartiality in furnishing transportation; allows lumber to be carried out of the State, not less than twenty-five miles from State line, at less rates than local tariff, and requires roads to transport cars of other roads.

The law leaves large discretion in the hands of the Commissioners who are limited in making their schedules to "terminal rates." The Governor having power to remove the Commissioners and fill vacancies, the spirit in which the regulations are administered largely depends upon the feeling of the Governor. The law is looked upon as a triumph of the railroad interests versus the people.

The Legislature of the State of Iowa, by an almost unanimous vote, has passed a law fixing the maximum of charges that railroads in that State may charge for carrying freight and passengers. The roads are divided into three classes, which may charge respectively 3c, 3½c and 4c per mile for passengers. Freight charges are graded correspondingly. This may not be agrarianism, but its tendency is in that direction. A railroad should be allowed to make a fair interest on the amount of money it costs to build and operate it. Has the Legislature of Iowa obtained the data of costs and expenses wherein to base the rates allowed? Again, a road built in advance of population, as many roads in Iowa have been, must charge more than those running through populous districts. Has that fact been considered? And once again, the cost of operating a road varies greatly from year to year, from numerous causes—such as the rise or fall in the wages of employees, the price of iron rails, the cost of oil, fuel, etc., the mildness or severity of the winter season, the obstruction of snows, the destructiveness of freshets, the occurrence of accidents or fires. Should a railroad company be rigidly confined to a limitation of charges, when Providence alone and the price list can control or limit their expenses? Considered as a commercial question, there can be but one answer to this. But Iowa is a purely agricultural State, and a different view of the vicissitudes of trade prevails. One thing, we think, may be regarded as certain, in view of this legislation. Iowa has, for the present, all the railroads she wants.

The St. Louis *Republican* furnishes us with the following interesting information concerning the hog crop:

"In the statement of the aggregate deficiency of the gross hog product of the packing of the season, made yesterday in the Republican, the only error was in not giving the gross average as the deficiency per head for the season of 1873-74, and in the dispo tion of the difference between that season and the one just closed. The gross average for the former season was by the admitted rule for ascertaining the gross weight from the net given, 300 pounds, and hence it would be proper to say that there was an increase in the gross weight this year of 53 pounds per head instead of a decrease, as stated. But the calculation and results were correct, being based on the gross weight of 16,000,000 pounds, and the correct gross average of the hog in each. But the deficit of product might have been largely increased if the figures of Messrs. Gerstley & Odonoe's circular had been used instead of the figures of the net weight of last season's hogs given by the Secretary of the Exchange, and which were 263.25 pounds per head, giving an aggregate gross product for 1873-73 of 141,484,500 pounds, and making the deficiency this season 20,000,000 pounds in round numbers, instead of 15,000,000 pounds as given by the gross weight of 260 pounds. The fact that starts at present—that the gross product of the slaughter at the three points named will be 5,565,500 pounds short of the product of last season—due to less number of hogs packed, and less weight of hog."

—The question of the negotiability of judgment notes was recently brought before Judge Trunkey, of Venango county, and decided in the affirmative. Appended is the text of the Judge's opinion:

The luggage borne by this note destroys its negotiability according to the decision in Overton vs. Tyler, 3 Barr 346. How far this decision is sound in that case, it appears, is not law. In Zimmerman vs. Anderson, 17 P. F. Smith, 357, it is ruled that words reserving the right of appeal, and of all valuation, appraisement, stay and exemption laws" instead of clogging negotiability give additional value to the note. Justice Read approvingly cites the case of Osborn vs. Hawley, 19 Ohio 139, where it was held that a power of attorney to confess judgment attached to the note, and forming a part of the same instrument and not destroying the negotiability of the note—that without affecting its legal character it gives a more summary proceeding for its collection." *American Law Register*, Nov. 3, 1, 147, says: "It is not uncommon for notes to contain or state the fact that the promisor appoints the payee, or order, or the holder, his attorney to confess judgment for him, when the note is payable. And we have seen the decisions which hold under the note as still negotiable to these which regard it as now only a general agreement not transferable by indorsement." The note therefore, must be considered negotiable.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 14, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅝	111¼	111¼	111¼	111⅛	111
U. S. 6's, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6's, 1881 coupons	109½	.....	.....	.....	110¼	.....
U. S. 5's	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1864	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1865	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1865, new	109¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1867	109¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1868	110¼	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
10-40's	109¾	.....	.....	.....	110⅛	.....
Currency 6's	119¾	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
New 5 per cents	114⅝	.....	.....	.....	114¾	.....
Pacific R. Preferred	107	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton	78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel'g'h	76½	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
C. C. & I. C	20¾	20	.....	.....	20¾	20¾
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo Express	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonnage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Erie Preferred	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Hudson River	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
Michigan Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	105	105	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do Preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	105	105⅝	105	105	105	105⅝
St. Paul	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Panama	116	.....	.....	115¾	.....	115¾
P., F. W. & C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	131	.....	.....	130¾	.....	130¾
Hannibal & St. Jo	.....	.....	31	30¾	.....	30¾
Tennessee State bonds	.....	.....	.....	90¾	.....	.....
Do Consols	.....	.....	.....	90¾	.....	.....
South Carolina, July	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 13, 1874.

REMARKS.—The weather is still cold, though there are signs that it will ere long moderate. There is considerable floating ice in the river, yet not in sufficient quantity to seriously interfere with navigation.

The market for the week closed about as it commenced—firm, quiet and dull in most branches of trade. The principal causes assigned for the dullness of trade are the weather and the currency question. These two settled and all will be well, business receive a new impetus, and trade resumes its wanted channels.

With regard to prices we have few changes to note. All leading articles are unchanged as to values, whilst perishable goods vary in price from day to day in unison with the supply and demand.

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The receipts of maple molasses continues large, being 636 jugs during the past twenty-four hours. When the present "cold snap" is over a second supply of these delicious sweets will come into market.

The cause of the light receipts of metal and ore on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad and other railroads, was to afford the owners of the large lots that had accumulated in the metal yards to reconcile it to their dollar and a half rates. We are assured that there is no blockade on the roads, all of which are fully able to transport the freight thrown upon them.

Grain, flour, bacon, groceries, cheese, etc., etc., are quiet at unchanged prices. A reasonable local trade is transacted, and dealers do not complain of the present and are hopeful for the future.

There is no "set up" in the price of butter. Any thing in the shape of roll or print was retailed by small grocers away up in the fifties, whilst medium to fair did not drop below the thirties.

We again renew the suggestion so often thrown out in these columns with regard to preparation of butter for this market where top prices are expected. The first requisite is that the article shall be fresh and sweet. Then let it be worked into neat prints or small rolls, wrapped with clean white rags, and packed in medium sized tubs or boxes. The latter suggestion may at first glance appear of little importance. But there are hundreds of small dealers who do not care to take a barrel or large box for the reason that they are not certain that the butter in the middle of the package is equal to that in the ends. Small packages are readily "seen through" and sell more freely than large ones.

Below will be found the receipts of produce, by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,479	Apples, bbls	28
Wheat, sks	680	Corn, sks	591
Rye, sks	124	Oats, sks	491
Butter, pkgs	67	Potatoes, bush	2,155
Bacon, lbs	38,238	Bacon, pcs	1,260

The following table shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, for the week ending March 7, 1874:

Flour, bbls.	Apples, bbls.	Corn, sks.	Wheat, sks.	Barley, sks.	Rye, sks.	Oats, sks.	Butter, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Potatoes, bush.
2,264	244	310	220	1,370	16	1,709	124	68	2,136
1,978	208	200	191	1,050	141	1,690	147	22	350
1,676	102	1,000	646	1,400	21	210	43	27	1,715
1,204	65	175	695	340	691	124	76	31	135
2,012	70	200	200	.....	354	439	51	38	.....
1,132	54	174	697	.....	141	691	.....	.....	.....
2,012	965	2,013	2,153	3,160	979	4,863	520	186	5,136

Cheese, 214. Bacon pieces, 7,225.

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Owing to the cold weather and the diminution of stocks in first hands, the supply of choice is scarce equal to the demand and prices a shade better. We quote choice eating and cooking at $2 50@$4 50 ₱ bbl.; common to medium $2 00@$3 00.

ASHES—There is a moderate demand for common pots ash, the receipts of which are heavy. We quote as follows: Soda ash, common, 3½@3¾c; refined, pot ash, 5c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; bank lead, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—A choice article of apple butter meets ready sale at 75 cts @ gallon; common 60c.

ALES—As yet the temperance movement has had little or no effect upon the prices or sales of ale in this market. We are reported a fair local and shipping demand at the following prices: X $3 00 per bbl; XX $3; India ¼s $3 @ $3 bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 92 gals., $24 75@$2 94; bbls 41 gals $18 25@$19 75; hhds, 62 gals $25@$26 50; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $3 75; Wm Young's India pale ale, in cases of 4½ doz bottles, $3 @ doz; Robert Younger's extra scotch ale, $3 @ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Barke, $3 @ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 @ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 @ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is reported fair for the season, and prices remain very firm and unchanged. All leading dealers are fully supplied and will dispose of their stocks at the lowest margin of profit. The following are the ruling figures of the market: Hams, sugar cured, extra ₱ lb, 13½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 13c; dried beef, extra (sugar cured, 12½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8c; dried ribsides, ₱ lb, 9½c; do short rib sides, ₱ lb, 9½c; do dried sides, ₱ lb, 10c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $17 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in firkins, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do, in 2 lb caddies, 12½c; refined, 3 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 5 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 10 lb pails, ₱ lb, 13c; hams sugar cured, ₱ lb, 12c.

BUTTER—As remarked above the receipts continue light and prices rule high. Any perfectly choice table butter at 40@45c ₱ lb; medium to good 35@38c; common 12@20c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season for buckwheat is drawing to a close, hence there is a light demand. We are reported sales in a small way at $4 25@$4 50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—There is a continued good demand for choice white navy at $2 00@$2 50. Inferior varieties may be had at lower rates.

BROOM CORN—Good and well topped, at 5½@6½c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl 9½@10c ₱ lb.

BOXES—Sales reported at $2 50 ₱ box.

BROOMS—No. 2 $2 50 @ doz; No. 3 $3 00 @ doz; 4, $3 50 @ doz; No. 5 $5 @ doz; carpet brooms, $5 @ doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 00@$2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 25@37½c @ dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The demand for this genial and almost indispensable article is fairly active. We are reported sales at the following figures: ¼ cans $1 60; ½ @ doz $3 00 @ doz; $5 50 @ 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb box, ₱ lb, 60c.

CASTOR OIL—There is not the least change in prices or tone of the market. We continue to quote: Free on board at works 75@76c ₱ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots from store.

COTTON GOODS—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4 4 sheeting 11c; Nabaskeag 10½c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata R., fine 9½c; Penn Mill to job, bags 35c; do, 2¼ 40c; do, ¾ 50c; white cotton chain 31c; do, colored 36c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CANNED GOODS—The demand for properly put up canned fruits is extremely active, and will continue until the new fruit crop comes into market. We quote the following as a low rate of the market: Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, ₱ doz, $3 00; Winslow's corn, $1 25@$1 40 ₱ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ₱ doz; 3 lb pumpkin, ₱ doz, $2 25@$2 30; 3 lb peaches, ₱ doz, $3 00; 3 lb pumpkin, ₱ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE—The market is firm and prices unchanged. The stocks on hand are full and complete for the season. Fair demand reported. The ruling governing figures: Prime Ohio Factory, 10@12c to the trade and 14c ₱ lb jobbing way 11@13½c; Young America 13c; Nutting 13½c; Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

CIDER—There is but a limited supply of pure apple cider in the market, and the demand is limited Sales in a small way at $1 00@$3 00 per bbl.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS—Quite a demand for choice varities of these berries with sales at 14@16c ₱ lb. Prices range from 10@20c.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—There a moderate local demand, with sales as follows: Bacon hams 12½@13c; clear sides 12½@13c; clear bellies 13c; shoulders 6½@6 ½c ₱ lb. Country lard 8@9c ₱ lb.

CONFECTIONERY—Sales at $7 50@$8 ₱ case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 10½c; royal crackers 11c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c; soda crackers 8½c; pilot bread 5½@6c; wine biscuit 11½c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 25 ₱ barrel; Phoenix hydraulic cement $4 25 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $3 50@$4; Roughing $1 @ $2.

DRIED FRUIT—The market reported quiet and dull. We quote apples at 5@10c ₱ lb; mixed peaches 10@12½c; prime do 14@15c; choice do 16@18c.

EGGS—The cold weather has somewhat lessened the receipts, and prices are a shade firmer, though not quotably higher. Strictly fresh fetch 18@19c ₱ doz. There is little nor no demand for packing.

FISH—The market for salt fish is reported moderately active. The following are the prices at which sales are made: No 1 extra mess mackerel $35; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No shore mackerel $28; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No bay mackerel $12; extra No 1 mackerel $17; No 3 bay mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 50@$8; lake trout $7@8 per 100 pounds; codfish 6@6½c ₱ pound; shoulders 6@6½c ₱ lb. Country cod $3@3 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—We have no change in prices, with only a moderately active market reported. Dealers in this line, as in all others, are content with the present and hopeful for the future. Following are the figures at which sales are made:

Coffee—Green, choice, 34c; prime 33c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java, 32@40c. Roasted coffee—In paper 28c; in bulk 34@c; Java 40@45c.

Tea—Young Hyson 50@$1 10 ₱ lb; Gunpowder 50@$1 25; imperial 50@$1 10; Japan 50@$1 ₱ lb; Oolong 50@$1 ₱ lb; fancy $1 ₱ lb; Sandong 40@50c ₱ lb.

Sugar—Standard Ex C 10½c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard A 10¾c; Standard hards 11¼c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 68c; and scarce; old or p 65@68c; and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45@46c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN—There is not a single new feature in the grain market worthy of special mention. Nor, Vo, 2, 147, says: "It is not uncommon for notes to contain or state the fact that the promisor appoints the payee, or order, or the holder, his attorney to confess judgment for him, when the note is payable. And we have seen the decisions which hold under the note as still negotiable to these which regard it as now only a general agreement not transferable by indorsement." The note therefore, must be considered negotiable.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 14, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅝	111¼	111¼	111¼	111⅛	111
U. S. 6's, 1881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6's, 1881 coupons	109½	.....	.....	.....	110¼	.....
U. S. 5's	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1864	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1865	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1865, new	109¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1867	109¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1868	110¼	.....	.....	.....	110	.....
10-40's	109¾	.....	.....	.....	110⅛	.....
Currency 6's	119¾	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
New 5 per cents	114⅝	.....	.....	.....	114¾	.....
Pacific R. Preferred	107	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton	78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel'g'h	76½	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
C. C. & I. C	20¾	20	.....	.....	20¾	20¾
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Express	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo Express	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tonnage	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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Illinois Central	105	105	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
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Chicago & Northwestern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
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P., F. W. & C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terre Haute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	131	.....	.....	130¾	.....	130¾
Hannibal & St. Jo	.....	.....	31	30¾	.....	30¾
Tennessee State bonds	.....	.....	.....	90¾	.....	.....
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Cheese, 214. Bacon pieces, 7,225.

The Markets.

ASHES—There is a moderate demand for common pots ash, the receipts of which are heavy. We quote as follows: Soda ash, common, 3¾@4c; refined, pot ash, 5c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; bank lead, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER—A choice article of apple butter meets ready sale at 75 cts @ gallon; common 60c.

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BUTTER—As remarked above the receipts continue light and prices rule high. Any perfectly choice table butter at 40@45c ₱ lb; medium to good 35@38c; common 12@20c.

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CANNED GOODS—The demand for properly put up canned fruits is extremely active, and will continue until the new fruit crop comes into market. We quote the following as a low rate of the market: Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, ₱ doz, $3 00; Winslow's corn, $1 25@$1 40 ₱ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ₱ doz; 3 lb pumpkin, ₱ doz, $2 25@$2 30; 3 lb peaches, ₱ doz, $3 00; 3 lb pumpkin, ₱ doz, $2 50.

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DRIED FRUIT—The market reported quiet and dull. We quote apples at 5@10c ₱ lb; mixed peaches 10@12½c; prime do 14@15c; choice do 16@18c.

EGGS—The cold weather has somewhat lessened the receipts, and prices are a shade firmer, though not quotably higher. Strictly fresh fetch 18@19c ₱ doz. There is little nor no demand for packing.

FISH—The market for salt fish is reported moderately active. The following are the prices at which sales are made: No 1 extra mess mackerel $35; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No shore mackerel $28; extra No 1 bay mackerel $19; No bay mackerel $12; extra No 1 mackerel $17; No 3 bay mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $8@9; white fish $7 50@$8; lake trout $7@8 per 100 pounds; codfish 6@6½c ₱ pound; shoulders 6@6½c ₱ lb. Country cod $3@3 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—As the week drawed to a close there seemed to be a stronger feeling in the market owing to advices from the West, and it was the impression us to have to note an advance in prices during the ensuing week. A fair trade demand is reported, both in local and shipping. We quote as follows: White wheat flour $6@$6 00; red winter, $5 00; Minnesota, spring $7 00@$7 25 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—No 1, 75@80c

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, March 16, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 15.

	Cents.
Creaser, J., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Hamilton, J. McKeesport, Pa.	3
Huvenry, P. M., New York	3
Meyer, Rebecca, Freeport, Pa.	1
Osborne & Long, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Price, Gussey, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Snidel, Geo., Tarentum, Pa.	3
Turner & Co., W. A., Wilmington, Del.	3
Williams, Elish, Baltimore, Md.	3

P. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

A Stabbing Affair

It was reported last evening that a young man residing in Etna borough, on Saturday evening used a knife upon his mother, cutting her severely upon the arm. We have been unable to learn the names of the parties or the particulars of the affair, but through police circles we get the information that prosecution has been entered.

Juvenile Thief.

About nine o'clock last night, George Richter proprietor of a bakery on Ohio street, Allegheny city, brought a boy named Jack Woods, fourteen years of age, to the lock-up for stealing cakes from his bakery. Five dollars will cover the loss, but Mr. Richter said that he wished to break up the practice which young Woods has of satisfying his appetite for pastries from the formers' bakery. A hearing will be had this morning.

Fire on First Street.

The alarm of fire, sounded ten minutes after six on Saturday evening, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in the cellar of Messrs. W. & A. Simonhart's tobacco factory, corner of First, Water and Short streets. The fire had made considerable headway before the flames were discovered, and was extinguished by the firemen just about the time they had reached the second floor. The loss will not be more than $500 and is fully covered by insurance.

Injunction Refused.

In the Circuit Court, on Saturday, Judge McKennan delivered a decision in the case of Wm. A. Gibson vs. the Derby Coal Company, argued on one week previously. The argument was on a motion for a preliminary injunction, and for the appointment of a receiver. Judge Black and Senator Wallace appeared for the plaintiff, and Judge Barrett and George Shiras, Jr., for defendants. Judge McKennan denied the motion for a preliminary injunction and the appointment of a receiver, upon the ground that the plaintiffs had ample remedy in the Cleanfield County Courts, in which they had already sued. That this Court of Equity saw no urgent necessity for the exercise of its powers at the present stage of the case.

Hon. John C. Newmyer.

We cordially indorse the following, from the "Times" of yesterday, with the remark that, while we are not aware that Mr. Newmyer is a candidate for the position, yet it is one which he is competent to fill:

"We learn that Hon. John C. Newmyer, one of the very ablest men in the House of Representatives of this State, will be a candidate for the State Senate, from the Forty-fourth Senatorial district, comprised of the city wards and the Fourteenth (exclusive of the Twenty-third) and the townships between the rivers. Mr. Newmyer has proved an able and conscientious legislator, and no one stands higher in point of integrity and intelligence in the culmination of the people's wishes. His selection as a State Senator would not only be creditable to the judgment of his constituents, but a just reward for faithful services."

Pickpockets Arrested.

Henry Colof and William Matthews, two young men residing in Allegheny City, were arrested and conveyed to the lock-up in that city on Saturday afternoon, on a charge of picking the pockets of W. Pendleton. It seems that the three parties were drinking at Lockard's saloon, corner of Locust street and Beaver avenue, on Tuesday night last, and as Pendleton had imbibed most freely, the others tried to induce him to take him home, either of them taking an arm of their victim. In this manner they walked some distance along Beaver avenue, when one of the escorts, Pendleton alleges, became very anxious to give all aid possible, and while firmly holding on to his victim extracted the latter's purse from his pocket, and the two waited quietly away. The pocket-book contained $8, and some of the money was found on Matthews' person, it is said.

Appeals from Summary Convictions.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, Mr. Reardon called up the rule upon Alderman Neilson, Peabody Mayor of Allegheny, to show cause why he should not grant an appeal in the case of J. M. McIlvaine, fined under city ordinance for erecting a wooden building. The answer to the rule was in effect, that the right of appeal did not lie. Mr. Rogers appeared for the city of Allegheny, and stated that these summary convictions had always been regarded as final. He would be glad, however, to have the matter decided, as the city had no personal interest in it. Mr. Reardon claimed that under the city charter and the new Constitution, parties had a right to appeal from these summary judgments. Judge Collier said he would examine the point carefully, and prepare a written opinion at an early day.

Temperance Society Constitution.

Following is a copy of the constitution and pledge of the temperance society of the Third Presbyterian Church (Dr. Scovel), this city, which has been printed upon slips and was left in all the pews of the church yesterday for signatures:

Article 1st.—This association shall be known as the Temperance Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh.

Article 2d.—The officers shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and and an Executive Committee of six, three ladies and three gentlemen.

Article 3d.—The duties of the President and Vice Presidents, and Secretary, shall be such as are usual to such officers.

Article 4th.—The Executive Committee shall take charge of the active work of the society and devise its meti ods of usefulness.

Article 5th.—Any person may become a member of this association on signing the constitution and the following

PLEDGE.

I hereby pledge myself to my associates in this society that I will neither sell, use or buy, nor use as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors, wines or malt.

Article 6th.—Membership in this society shall be entirely at the will of the member, and any member shall have the privilege of withdrawal at any time desired, by notifying the Secretary.

Article 7th.—As the only bond of this association is honor, it is expected that any member who violates the pledge will immediately notify the association and withdraw or ask to be reinstated.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Jack Harkaway" is the name of a young sailor known to hundreds of thousands of Americans. From his college he transferred himself to the forecastle of the good ship Lucy Sayre, was sold to a slaver, attacked by savages and almost eaten by cannibals; living through it all by the sheer force of his will and courage, he returned to his native land and married the only absolutely perfect girl in existence at that time. Jack is no myth. To innumerable young people he is as real—as heroic—as terrible—as the veritable Robinson Crusoe himself. And to many older readers of the "Boys and Girls Weekly" he is the actual impersonation of innumerable good qualities. To see Jack upon the the deck of the Fairy; to witness his life and death combat with mutineers; to be present when fire-arms—pistols, rifles, etc.—are for a taste of one of the hero's joints, only to be found on Monday, Prince of the Pisangs; to take in one of Emily's beautiful smiles.—Dear me, happiness indeed. The only wonder is that we hasn't thought of it before, and wasted less time on Hamlets and Richelieus, who are but creatures of unhealthy imaginations.

To night, at the Opera House, we are to see Jack Harkaway and all his friends. The coming of Monday was all that was needed. Monday last come. Two Mr. Sothards have come together—fashions, the ancient prophecy and complete; g our good fortune. Of the sir, pe, "Monday Mr. Herrmann; Foster, of Pittsburgh; but he is off so little that it is of no consequence what name he assumes by way of a disguise. He is known everywhere now as "Monday" and there is but one verdict upon his case. He is progressive—unapproachable—immense.

Now, gentle reader, see for yourself. With a support of which even "Monday" cannot complain, he will put Jack Harkaway" through a series of marvelous experiences which will interest, thrill and amuse all who are not blind or deaf.

Library Hall—English Opera.

At Library Hall this evening the Holman English Opera Company will make their first appearance in this city, under the direction of Mrs. H. Holman, a veteran on the lyric stage. The company is numerically strong, and of the artistic merits of the individual members the press of the metropolis and other cities speak in favorable terms. The leading singers are: Miss Sallie Holman, prima donna, soprano; Miss Julia Holman, prima donna, contralto; Mr. J. Brandis, primo tenore; Mr. E. Lise Ryse, primo basso; and Mr. A. D. Holman, baritone. The chorus is said to be strong and well balanced, and the orchestra good.

The company will present in their initial performance Balfe's well known and always popular "Bohemian Girl" with its many beautiful airs.

The price of admission is put at a very low figure, in comparison with the charges of some of the opera troupes, and should be the means of filling the house to overflowing. Seats are on sale at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

Academy of Music.

Carncross & Dixey's second week at the Academy fell little, if any, short of the first, in point of financial success, the house having been well filled at each and every entertainment. The popular taste for first class minstrelsy is not easily satiated. For the present week a bill of extraordinary excellence has been prepared. A new local extravaganza, entitled "About Town, or the Panic in Pittsburgh," by Robert Fraser, will be given, with new and appropriate scenery specially prepared for it, one set representing the Nation Trust Company building. Of course there will be numerous local "hits." A capital burlesque on "Oldde Folkes Concerts" will be presented, the costuming therein being said to be fully equal to that of the Hickings-Barnard shows. The first part will be entirely fresh, and Carncross will offer a new ballad. Seats can be secured at any hour of the day at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street, or from Mr. McAdella, the accommodating treasurer, at the box-office of the Academy.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

This evening Miss Martha Wren, Mr. James Collins, Mr. John Williams, Mr. James McKee, Miss Lizzie Sherman and Mr. Harry Watson, all accomplished performers, will begin engagements at Trimble's Varieties. Charlie Howard will remain another week, much to the delight of his host of admirers. H. C. Melville, G. W. Herman, H. W. Williams, Miss Lacy Clifton, Emma Ellinger and others of the old company will also appear. The sensation drama, "Tom Cringle's Log," will be performed, in addition to a rich olio.

On Thursday evening next Mr. H. W. Williams, the stage manager, has his benefit, when a hundred or so of volunteers will appear. Look out for a big performance.

THE MECHANICAL HIGH SCHOOL

The Project Postponed for the Present —Important Action of the Commission.

Our readers are familiar with the fact that a commission was appointed by the State, not long since, for the purpose of inquiring into the practicability of establishing, at some suitable point, a Mechanical High School. The Commission have been at work, and have given the subject earnest attention. We learn from Jacob Heeb, Esq., who is a member of the Board, that at their recent session they concluded in view of the present depressed condition of the finances and the industries of the country, it would not be advisable to proceed at present with the establishment of the school, as it would cost at least $1,000,000. As the pupils for such an institution must come from the public schools, the commission deemed it advisable to introduce free hand mechanical drawing in all the schools, throughout the State, and to further this object they have introduced a bill asking the Legislature to set apart $50,000 of the common school fund to be specially devoted to that object, and distributed through the regular channels, as a premium for the introduction of that branch of drawing. They also recommended an appropriation of $5,000 for the establishment of a chair of technology in the Western University; $5,000 for the University of Pennsylvania, and $5,000 for the State Agricultural College, for a similar purpose—making $65,000 in all, in aid of this important branch of study.

As the maximum appropriation for school purposes heretofore has not exceeded $100,000; and as the new Constitution makes the minimum $1,000,000, it will be seen that $350,000 more will be appropriated this year than last. Of this sum the commission ask $65,000 in aid of this special object. The material wealth of the nation, as well as the development of the industries of the Commonwealth, depend upon the education of the working classes, and we cannot conceive of a more economical or judicious expenditure than that recommended by the commission.

"THE RUMSELLER'S SIN."

Abstract of a Sermon by Rev. S. F. Scovel, D.D.

According to previous announcement, Rev. S. F. Scovel, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, wood street, preached a sermon upon the above subject, taking for his text:

"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunk also."

After giving a history of the occasion of the prophecy, the reverend gentleman said that it was God's voice of warning to those who get others to drink to excess. In applying it, however, we should beware of doing injustice. God does not hold the liquor seller to account for more than his actual guilt. What, then, is the thing that woe is pronounced upon?

Willingness to sell is not tempting to sin. The sin is the intention to intoxicate or the probability that sacts will lead to intoxication and misery—this is sin to give or sell to provoke drunkenness. The Scripture allows the drinking of wine, and the argument is sound that says it is not wrong to sell that which it is not wrong to drink. The manufacturer, the wholesale dealer, the druggist, all have their place, and in various degrees participate in the sin which the retailer has to accommodate the will not sell, now out of business; Thomas Snee, boiler maker; W. F. Matthews; N. McIlwane, wagons and carriages, Allegheny (the oldest survivor); J. Snyder; J. B. Fulton; Jacob Crapps, Springdale, this county; Dr. S. S. Quest, who was in the insurance business on Fourth avenue, but now resides in Wellsburg, W. Va.; Wm. C. Meredith, Allegheny city; Arthur Ingram, a farmer in this county; T. Wilson, horticulturist, Etna borough; R. & W. H. Wilson, pork packers, diamond market; J. Hughes; J. Ladwick, tinsmith, corner of First and Water streets; Wm. Shaffer, bricklayer; Wm. M. Murray, formerly county gauger; Charles Rahm, retired from business; H. H. Dixon, brick manufacturer; B. F. Latshaw, Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL office; D. Blair; W. J. Bender, bookkeeper for Reymer Brothers; James A. Irwin; Thomas Galbreath, M.D.; J. Glenn, book-binder; S. Martin Miller, lumber; R. S. Reed, foreman at Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co.'s; J. Smith, constable; Henry Watson, hotel keeper; John Hatfield, Jr., of Wilkinsburg; Alexander A. Moore, grain dealer, and Thomas Braft, Elizabeth, Pa.

Captain J. W. Lockwood who commanded the steamboat, the Consignee, upon which they took their departure, now a resident of Minersville, West Virginia, and T. M. Taylor clerk of the boat, now a resident of Rochester, Beaver county, are also expected.

The members will meet at the hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock for roll call and reorganization.

BOY CRUSADERS.

A "Band of Promise" Organized.

On Saturday evening, pursuant to a call of the Women's Temperance Union, some one hundred and twenty-five boys of the two cities assembled at the Temperance Alliance rooms for the purpose of effecting an organization of a "Band of Promise," as auxiliary to the work of the women in the temperance reform.

A number of the ladies interested in the movement were present, including Mrs. Hill, Secretary, and Mrs. S. B. Robson, Treasurer of the Union, Mrs. Lane addressed the boys, as also Mr. F. H. Lane addressed the boys, as also followed by Miss Haller, both explaining the object of the proposed organization and the good they were expected to do.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

The boys expressed a willingness to be led in the work; officers were then selected as follows:

Pittsburgh—William Reed, Norval Holmes, Thomas McCann, Robert Smith, Clifford McCausland, John McRoberts, George A. Harrison, and Richard Mason.

Allegheny—Robert M. Livingston, Arthur Campbell, Elmer E. Gordon, and Wm. M. Reed.

The following are the officers of the organization named in the constitution:

President, Frank Bonton.

Vice Presidents, Frank Bonton, G. A. Garrison, J. Barclay, Jr., J. H. Barr, Wilson, Harry F. Davis, Robt. M. Livingston, Will H. Scott, Will Hunter, Frank Taylor, Richard Nuttall, Richard Suttall, C. Smith, W. C. McCausland, George Owray, A. Smith, Robbie Jameson, Will Reed, John Martin, D. McNaugher, Johnny Cummings, Fred. Rade, Frank Shellenberger.

After some advice and instruction from Miss Gregg, the boys were dismissed with instructions to reassemble next Tuesday evening.

AN INTERESTING AFFAIR.

Presentation of a Flag to the St. Paul's Temperance Society.

Yesterday afternoon a very interesting affair took place at St. Paul's Cathedral, the occasion being the presentation of a magnificent flag to the Temperance and Benevolent Association by the ladies of the church named. The Society assembled, in their handsome new regalia, in the basement of the church, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen were in waiting. Misses Parish, Allen and Overly carried the flag to the association, and Very Rev. Father Hickey made a neat presentation speech, to which Rev. J. Boyle responded. The President of the association, Mr. J. C. Cooper, then returned thanks to the ladies for their very generous gift, and expressed the appreciation in which it would always be held. He announced the very gratifying fact that sixty persons had just been enrolled as members of the association.

At a meeting subsequently held by the association, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, the ladies of St. Paul's congregation have shown their interest and approval in our society by presenting to us this beautiful flag, and

Whereas, it is just that we, the members of Saint Paul's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, should manifest our thanks for this munificent gift therefore be it

Resolved, That we recognize in this gift the approbation of the ladies of our congregation to our society, as well as their generous endorsement to all who have labored thus far to further by example and encouragement the great work of temperance.

Resolved, That we are cognizant of the influence which good Catholic example exercise in our midst, and while laboring ourselves we ask of them the continuance of the moral and active benevolent direction of this gift denotes. That recognizing this influence it is a matter of self-congratulation that our order is one that has been approved and sanctioned by them, and that while continuing as we have begun we shall ever strive by example and practice to treasure the gift as unsullied as it is today.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

A Young Woman Assaulted in Allegheny.

About nine o'clock on Thursday night, a young woman, who is the sole support of a widowed mother, as she was passing through the grounds noticed a man following her. She quickened her pace to get away from him, but he also was led faster, and when she arrived at a deserted place on Charles street he sprung up behind and placing a shawl over her head and shoulders, threw her to the ground and succeeded in accomplishing his dastardly purpose. Her screams, though muffled by the shawl, were heard by some persons living in the vicinity, but by the time they reached the place, the villain had gone, and the young woman was found lying upon the ground insensible. She was removed to the house of Mr. Winnett, near by, and medical assistance summoned, after which she was removed to her home, a short distance beyond. Her condition was rather serious on Saturday. The police have been upon the scent of the villain, and are now making strenuous efforts to bring the dastardly villian to justice.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Boys in Combat.

Considerable excitement prevailed yesterday afternoon at the Allegheny terminus of the Fort Wayne Railroad bridges. It seems that the boys, ranging from twelve to eighteen years of age, in this city and Allegheny City, had arranged to have a battle at that time and place, in which stones were to be used as weapons. So about four o'clock the Pittsburgh army, composed of about seventy-five boys, marched across the bridge and were met by a volley of stones from the Allegheny juveniles, numbering about one hundred, who were ready for them. A general firing commenced, and for a short time the stones fell thick and fast; but the youthful combatants had taken good care to keep some considerable distance apart, so that not much injury was done. Officers McIntyre and Chas. Jones soon put in an appearance and dispersed the crowd. Only three arrests were made.

Pugilistic Encounter on the North Side.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a crowd of roughs assembled on the hill at the Allegheny terminus of the Pleasant Valley passenger line, to witness a pugilistic encounter between two of their number. The bruisers fell to work, and as one of them was about to pronounce himself victor two men in the crowd fell on him and beat him unmercifully. The authorities of Allegheny City were notified of the brutalities, but the offenders were gone, as the place of encounter was without the police district.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

POLICE business is dull.

MOVING DAY is approaching.

MAYOR BLACKMORE is expected to be out on St. Patrick's day.

THE street survey will soon be completed in the Thirty-first ward.

A NEW school building is to be erected in the east end of the Twenty-seventh ward.

A WARRANT has been issued for George Dow, of Allegheny, charged with choking Conrad Frick and attacking him with a poker.

A DROVE of mules became demoralized at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, on Saturday evening, and wandered off in different directions.

LAST week the German Reformed church of Mt. Washington received into her fold 150 persons, manufactured by Pomplitz, Baltimore, costing upwards of $1,000.

THE amount of city indebtedness does not come up to the limit of seven per cent. on the estimated value of real estate, as prescribed by the new Constitution, by about two per cent.

THE Allegheny Board of Education will meet at City Hall to-morrow evening for the purpose of acting on the suggestion of the City Superintendent in regard to a series of grades for the schools in each ward.

ON account of a multiplicity of domestic duties on Monday, the meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held on Tuesday, at 3 p.m., in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Penn avenue and Seventh avenue.

JUST as the exercises were commenced at the meeting of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society at Christ M. E. church, corner of Penn avenue and Seventh street, last night, the gas gave out, necessitating the audience to disperse.

WHILE a countryman was driving along Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny city, yesterday afternoon, his horse was frightened and started rapidly down the street. The driver was thrown out and sustained several severe bruises on his head.

JENNIE EVANS, an occupant of a cell in the lockup last night, complains that a certain disreputable woman, like herself, attempted to poison her a few days since. She mentions the name of the person, but it is hardly likely that a prosecution will be entered.

A "MEXICAN VET" wants to know why the deleates from this city to the late convention in Washington do not make a report, as directed by the meeting which elected them. Perhaps Deputy Mayor Barker, chairman of the delegation, will enlighten "Vet."

ABOUT one last night two villians jumped into Dr. Burn's buggy, which was standing before a house at the head of Wylie street while the Doctor was visiting a patient, and drove off with it. Afterwards the horse and vehicle were found at Minersville, the latter having been nearly demolished.

GEORGE GRAY, an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was run over by an engine, and his body horribly mutilated, at East Connemugh, on Saturday evening. The deceased fell off the locomotive, which passed over his head and breast. He leaves a wife and seven children who live at Connemaugh.

WHILE two young men were examining a lot of valuable shirt studs at A. N. Kennedy's jewelry store on Federal street, Allegheny, last Saturday evening, the jeweler observed one of them slyly placing a fourteen dollar pair in his vest pocket. Upon being accused the young man returned the jewelry and was allowed to depart.

STATE NEWS.

Pottstown has a watch 150 years old.

The strike of the puddlers in Reading ended in a fizzle.

Erie ice men are making good time in filling their houses.

Reading says she is the healthiest city on this continent.

Work is reported dull in the Lehigh county slate quarries.

The new Kutztown furnace will go into blast in about two months.

The project of establishing a new daily paper at Erie has been abandoned.

Fifteen liquor dealers have been indicted at Warren for selling without license.

The Wayne *Free Press* is soon to be started in Honesdale with F. A. Dony as editor.

Nearly fifteen hundred dollars has been subscribed in Carbondale towards a free library.

All the material of the *Lycoming Standard* will be sold at assignee's sale, in Williamsport, on the 26th inst.

The assets of Mercer county, January 1st, 1874, were $46,111 42; the liabilities, $20,982 12. Excess of assets over liabilities, $25,129 30.

The iron trade is much depressed in Reading, and the outlook anything but favorable. About 2,500 men are now employed, the number in brisk times being over 4,000.

Peter Merrits has just enjoyed his first ride on a railroad, although ninety years old. It was to the Blair county poor-house. His aged and blind sister accompanied him.

The parents of Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Schools, celebrated their golden wedding day at Marlborough, Chester county, on the 10th inst.

A Reading drunkard let his dead child lie in the house two days without making any preparations for the funeral. He was drunk, and continued so while Mayor Evans made the required arrangements.

The business of the Corry brush factory is increasing so rapidly that forty additional hands will be immediately employed. The factory is owned and operated by Mr. Flynn Kent, formerly of Jamestown.

Joshua H. Tomlinson, of Attleborough, Bucks county, was nearly choked to death by his false teeth becoming loosened while he was asleep, and lodging in his throat. The timely arrival of a physician saved him.

The Oxford Co-operative Car Works are under a cloud. The prospect now seems to be that there will have to be a sale of the whole real estate by the sheriff upon judgments held by the Mechanics' Bank of Erie.

A West Chester paper says: "A friend rubbed the snow out of his eyes last Thursday, to tell us that he had just planted his early potatoes, and from the looks of the weather he thought he would have to cultivate them with a cold chisel."

A young man named Shepard recently started from Gratiot county, Wisconsin, for Erie county, Pennsylvania, with a drove of forty cows, purchased for an average price of twenty-four dollars each. They are to be used for dairy purposes.

The family of A. W. Woodward, of Lancaster, had a very narrow escape from suffocation by coal gas, on the night of February 28th. The gas was generated by a stove on the second floor, and found ingress to the sleeping rooms through a defective flue.

The Lehigh Steamboat Company have ordered a steamboat of Albertson Bros., Philadelphia, which will run from the Lehigh bridge in Bethlehem to Calypso Island. The boat will be a propeller, run by a six horse-power engine, and will draw two feet of water.

Hotel keepers and others in Meadville have been grievously "taken in and done for" by one Charles Whitney, who, under pretense of advertising a show, succeeded in sponging several days' board, drinking, some money, getting many drinks and cigars, and then leaving for parts unknown.

Alfred Boehm, aged fourteen, quarreled with John Papenfuse, aged thirteen, over a game of marbles, in Meadville, and beat the latter over the head with a club, injuring him very badly. It was thought for a time that the boy Papenfuse would die, but at last accounts he was improving. Boehm was arrested and gave bail for trial.

A special telegram from Modoc City to the *Derrick* says: In the Butler region alone there is two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of crude stock now waiting to be filled. The production has fallen off more than half since the month of December. In that month it was six thousand barrels. Now I put it at twenty-five hundred barrels.

The *Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association*, published at No. 265 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, appears in a new dress, and considerably enlarged. The *Bulletin* is ably edited by James M. Swank, Esq., the Secretary of the association, and is doing excellent service to the iron industries of the country.

The American Steamship Company of Philadelphia, at a meeting on Thursday, passed a vote of thanks to Captain C. L. Brady, who brought the steamship Pennsylvania into port after the loss of Captain Bradbeer and the first and second officers, and accompanied the same with a handsome present. They also voted the sum of a check for $1,000. Captain Brady was a steerage passenger on the Pennsylvania when the officers were lost.

A man by the name of Frank Rhodes residing at Erie, was sent to jail recently on the complaint of his wife, on a charge of insanity. Rhodes claims that he was as sane as any one, and that his incarceration was done from jealousy. The wife's credentials were sufficient, however, and he was imprisoned preparatory to being sent to the insane asylum. He has been digging coal for a living, and his friends there are satisfied that he is as sane as any one.

The Cambria *Herald* says: The other day at Blairsville Intersection, the ticket agent at that point heard the cries of children in a freight car standing on the siding awaiting transit to this point, where it was manifested. He at once opened the door of the car, when he discovered two children, some household furniture, and a cow. The agent, realizing their terrible situation, considering the coldness of the weather, which they would scarcely have endured during the journey, released them from the car. He then purchased tickets and sent them here. The freight car has been chartered for some point west of the intersection, and the parents, inhuman like, with a view perhaps to save paying car fare, placed the children in the car.

Practical Education.

There is no more hackneyed theme than that of education, nor any art of the nineteenth century, that hangs so full of the cobwebs of antiquity as the art of educating. The American people, who were so early inspired with the genius of liberty, which taught them the inalienable rights of man, in the pursuit of prosperity and happiness, have been nearly a hundred years discovering that there is a more excellent way to educate her people, than that which was copied from the old German and English Universities of the sixteenth century, and which is still advocated with such tenacity by old fogy educations, who have had no experience of the world and its progress, save what could be learned from a book through their study windows. In spite of these dead weights, and the hindrances, which our educational system has thrown in the way, our country in her rapid advancement within a century, in the great industries—manufactures, agriculture and commerce; and in the mechanical arts, improved and labor-saving machinery, architecture and telegraphy; and an increase of population from three to forty millions is without a parallel in history.

It is gratifying to see on every hand, that some of our oldest colleges, and most of our educational institutions of learning, are liberal, and are fast adapting their curriculi to the present order of things. Yale has her Scientific School, and School of Mines; Cornell has a system of polytechnic instruction, with a School of Journalism; very many of our literary colleges have a Commercial Course; the public schools of the country are moving in the direction of polytechnic schools, a thorough special preparation of the pupils to enter upon the various avocations of active life.

We hope the time is near at hand when all our colleges and schools will build their courses of study upon a *practical foundation*, by recognizing the fact that there are five great classes to be educated: common laborers, agriculturists, mechanics, merchants, and the learned professions, with all their sub-divisions, each requiring a special preparation.

No city is advancing in her public schools more rapidly than Pittsburgh; neither is there any city in the Union with more varied interests and greater natural resources for the encouragement of manufacturers and skilled artisans, and consequently more appreciation of hence the growing demand for mechanical and commercial education.

There is a demand for young men in the printing house and workshop, hundreds of whom enter upon their apprenticeship with but little or no education, and we hope that our Board of Control, with its usual wisdom, will act upon the recent recommendation of City Superintendent George J. Luckey, and authorize the establishment of an evening high school, where they can obtain a higher education and a more special preparation for their work than can be at present acquired in the evening schools.

While we do not wish to be considered as an extreme advocate of utilitarianism in education, and recommend the young to acquire as literal a general education as is compatible with the circumstances of each individual case, still we do think that there is much waste of time in many of our schools, and that there is economy in education as well as everything else.

The fallacy of the argument of our educators of the old school, who insist upon every person taking the same college course, embracing the whole circle of the sciences, mathematics and classics, is apparent from the fact that nine-tenths of the persons who are to do the *work* of life, in the very *nature* of the case, must enter upon their apprenticeship at an early age, and have not the time for this liberal education in the schools.

PROGRESS.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., is famous for its luxurious appointments.

Only a few weeks remain

in which to purchase a ticket in the Fourth Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky which takes place on the 31st inst. A quarter of a million dollars is the attraction which cannot be ignored. Those who intend to invest have no time to lose.

BATTLE BY MOONLIGHT.

Vivid Description of a Night Scene at Chancellorsville.

[From the Columbia (Pa.) Spy.]

At the Camp Fire in Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 21st ult., Maj. Norris delivered what we pronounce the most vivid description of a night attack we ever heard. Numbers of our brave boys will recall that moon-lit May night so richly and truthfully pictured by the eloquent Norris, and we are happy that we can now redeem our promise made last week to give it to our readers. It will rank high among the poetry and literature of our civil war:

Many of you, fellow-soldiers, remember those terrible nights when Hooker was contending with Lee in the wilds of Chancellorsville. How full of peril and slaughter were those nights, and how beautiful, too, they were! Even yet I can see the tremulous, shimmering beams of the moon stealing down through the boughs of the trees, affording, here and there, a glimpse of the anxious, expectant faces gathered beneath their shadows, and peering into the night for a sight of the foe, while out upon the open field in front, where the moon's pale light lays in silvery silence, its rays glance from the glistening arms of that foe keeping the same quiet watch. Our Major is at my elbow, and asks if I observe how peaceful and calm it is. Lying side by side, we commune together in whispers, afraid to hear the sound of our voices, now pointing to the delicious light as it trembles on the leaves; now startled by the shrill cry of the whippoorwill as it breaks upon the death-like stillness and now watching the shadows as they wierdly dance over the ground to the music of the breeze signing in the trees overhead. It is a lovely, peaceful scene, and we all seem to be in sympathy with it, and yet here are gathered two mighty armies, with all their cruel enginery of war shotted and ready, standing like two huge monsters with nerves strung, teeth set, and the eyes glaring into the uncertain light, waiting for a chance to grapple with each other in a death struggle. Suddenly the sharp report of a musket awakens the echoes around. A strange quiver thrills our frame; the 'poorwill stills its notes; the shadows seem to cease their play, and the winds to be hushed; and then there bursts on the night a wild, demoniac yell, Hi! hi! hi! until it deepens into a monotonous refrain, "Heavens, you know what that is," almost hisses the Major into our ear; "the enemy are moving on us; it is their terrible battle cry." Hi! hi! hi!—the earth seems to have opened to let forth a legion of fiends, so unearthly is that cry—and, to accompany it with a fitting chorus, a score of cannon join the tumult and swell the awful din. Shouting and yelling, we hear them coming, while the earth shakes beneath the tramp of feet. At this instant the moon peeps from beneath a passing cloud, and a flood of light reveals the grey lines advancing nearly over the field, their eyes ablaze, their mouths poised, and their hands on the fatal trigger. "Steady, men; ready, but reserve your fire," shouts the little Major, as we spring to our feet; and the sharp click, click of the gunlock is the quick response. "Lie low," rings from behind, and, as we hug the earth again, a furid blaze lights up the night, while bullets, and from six iron throats is hurled, hissing and screeching over our heads, a storm of shot and shell that, plunging, ploughing along, upon the ground, bursts in the air with terrific stunns. Still the hi! hi! hi! rings, unbroken and defiant, upon the night; but then the raised muskets are leveled, a gleam of light flashes along every line, the ranks seem to melt before the withering fire, and, with loud cheers, regiment after regiment leaps from its cover and flings itself, in solid lines, upon the foe. There is a struggle, a bloody struggle, and the yell is heard no more and all is still again. The moonbeams flit about as if naught had disturbed their play while the melancholy sighing of the wind sounds the death-dirge still as the music of its plaint mingles with the groans and melting cries of the wounded and dying.

Three times in one night did that dreadful yell herald the coming of the foe: three times did they sweep over that field; and three times, like as fighting demons, they fought by day, did they waste away before the scathing, consuming fire of our guns. How many young dead heroes were strewn in that field and how many the fatal night, lying there together, with the moon's cold light tenderly kissing their pale, ghastly faces, upturned to the sky; and how many more that night darted its penetrating rays through the thick foliage of the same wilds, and summons the shadows to their elfish sport, they hold their midnight revels, and dance in the mirth of scores of these dead heroes, who, unknown and forgotten, quietly sleep, awaiting the final muster on High.

Pennsylvania as an Empire State.

[From the Philadelphia North Amo ican.]

Under the title of "The Neighboring Empire State," the New York *Bulletin* calls attention to the steady gain of Pennsylvania, to her inexhaustible resources and achieved development, and to a calculation showing that the same ratio of increase will bring the State of New York in 1970 will, in the year 1900, give New York State a population of 6,311,000, and Pennsylvania 6,268,787, leaving a difference of only 43,213. This calculation is a safe and reliable one, as far as it goes, but it omits one important consideration: that while the ratio of increase in New York State has fallen off very heavily of late years, the ratio of increase in Pennsylvania has augmented very decidedly. The progress of the two States in population is shown by the following comparison:

Year.	Pennsylvania.	New York.
1840	1,724,033	2,428,921
1850	2,311,786	3,097,394
1860	2,906,215	3,880,735
1870	3,521,791	4,382,759

The numerical difference between us remains considerable, but it is more than 100,000 less than it was in 1860. Much of this gain is attributable to the enormous growth of the coal building in Pennsylvania and the inferior amount in New York. This progress in railways has given a wonderful impetus to coal and iron mining, to the quarrying of stone, marble and various building stones, and to all kinds of manufacturing industries. It has also imparted a new stimulus to agriculture, as we see by the greatly increased productiveness of wheat. Our surface is so rugged and difficult for transportation of any kind, that without railroads our operations are all on a small scale as a disadvantage. Hence we have counseled a persistent, determined and general effort to multiply railroads in all sections of the Commonwealth, and just in proportion as this has been done has our progress generally been enhanced.

The growth of the last decade was rather remarkable. New York was far removed from the seat of war and its people were not in its fury. Pennsylvania was directly on the border and was twice invaded, one of her most flourishing towns destroyed, and the great decisive battle of the war was fought upon her soil. Yet Pennsylvania increased her population 100,000 more than New York. It is fair to infer that had it not been for the four years of alarm and insecurity, and the almost fratricidal border Pennsylvania would have rivaled Illinois in growth. What appears to be now needed is not a great concentration of population in a few cities like Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but a greater diffusion of people, enterprise and industry through the whole interior.

Instead of being over anxious to ship our coal, where it is to be used in the industry of other States, we should make more use of it ourselves. For certainly if New England, producing neither iron nor coal, can make so great a figure in hardware, machinery, engines, &c., all these lines of industry ought to flourish along our railways that traverse the mining regions, where coal and iron are cheap and abundant, and where food is available at low rates and lumber is found in inexhaustible supply. Coal and iron are now being so indistriously mined all over the United States, that the mere production of these raw materials is no longer sufficient for Pennsylvania to rely upon as a basis of greatness. We must put them to more elaborated uses. They must go into machinery for factories, and locomotives for railroads, and plates for iron vessels, and frames for bridges, and beams and columns for buildings, and rails and spikes and stoves and hollow-ware and steel and a hundred other forms. And as railroad building has done so much to advance the prosperity of the State and country, we must go on to build more at home for our own use instead of waiting the revival of railways in the West and South.

If we suppose New York and Pennsylvania to be entered for a grand race of progress, and Pennsylvania proceeds at once to build five thousand more miles of railway, while New York, being absorbed in distant commerce, builds not more than half as much, we think the result cannot be doubtful. Pennsylvania would in that case pass ahead and take her place in the van of the column of States. For along every mile of new railway population, agriculture, mining, quarrying and manufactures would increase. In nearly every county of the Commonwealth iron or coal is found. Iron, we believe, is found in every county except three. Many coal mines lie unimproved because of the high expense of the means of transporting the coal to market. And even in the oldest and best worked coal regions the coal is not utilized as it should be by the extensive establishment of manufactures.

Our State would increase much faster than it does were it not that it has for years been an exhaustless fountain of emigration to the West and South. In certain States the emigrants from Pennsylvania predominate over all others. And this exodus has been maintained solely because of our failure to provide adequate openings at home. Much has been done in the last ten years to remedy this, and yet still the emigration continues. The influx into the State, both foreign and domestic, is very large, and with the natural increment, is sufficient to keep us always on the advance. But the loss of population by emigration is a serious item. It takes away the best labor and some of our most intelligent and enterprising elements. Nothing will check this but a general and vigorous extension of our railroad system, and the multiplication of industrial establishments. If we had a full supply of these in every county, Pennsylvania could much more easily support 10,000,000 of people in comfort and happiness than she now does 3,600,000. And next to railroads and manufactures, the enlargement of our interior cities and towns must be regarded as most important.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the